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Remedies for the removal of Old Ulcers

For the removal of old ulcers particularly in
the nose the oil obtained from toasting
strong old cheese has proved very success-
ful — — — — — Dr. Dorsey

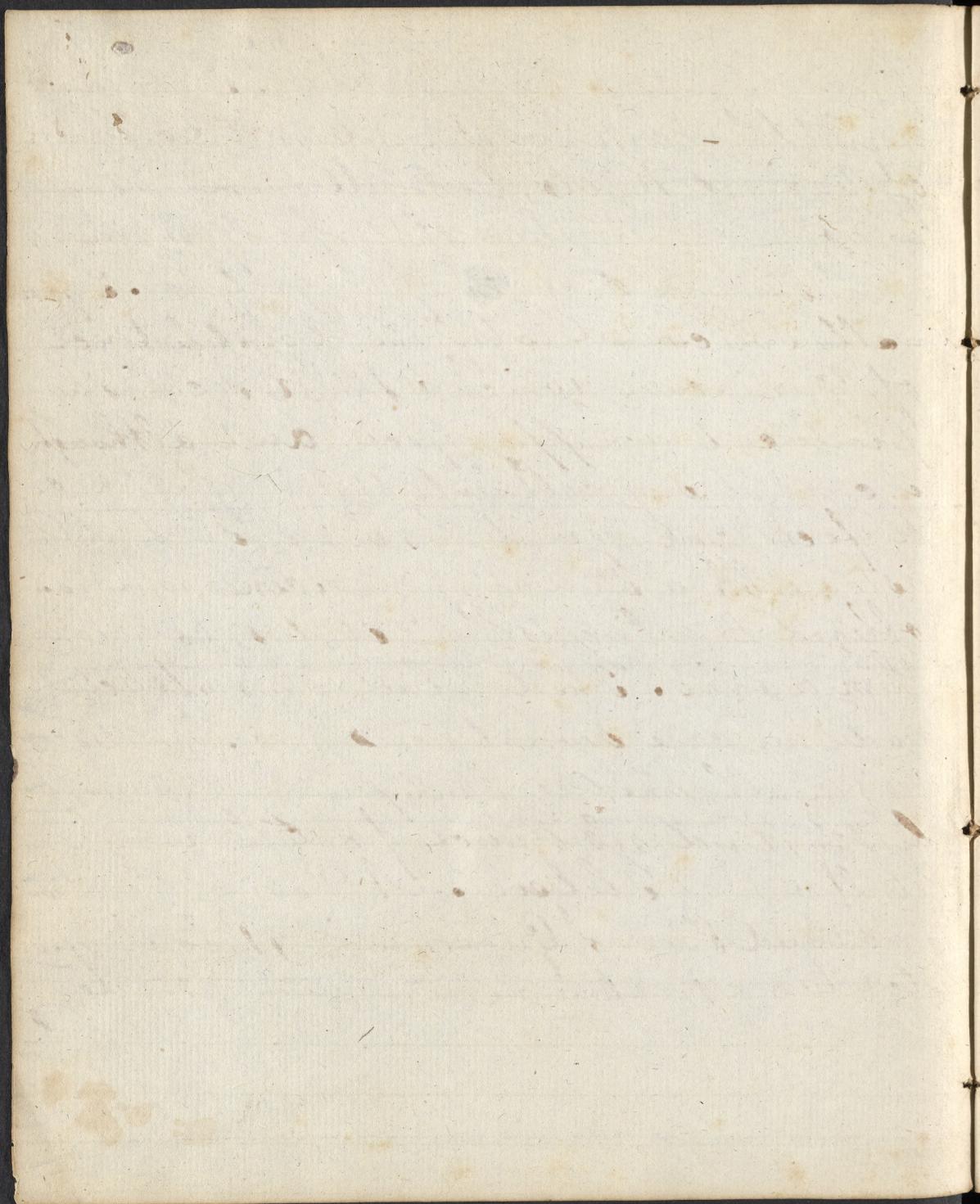
As a local application to Erysipelatous affections
even in an advanced stage. Take an indefinite
quantity of ~~Elecampane~~ say a handfull to which
add an equal quantity of fern and boil them ~~to~~
^{in new milk} getting. Take the cream rising to the top and use
it as a liniment — — — — — Dr. Physic

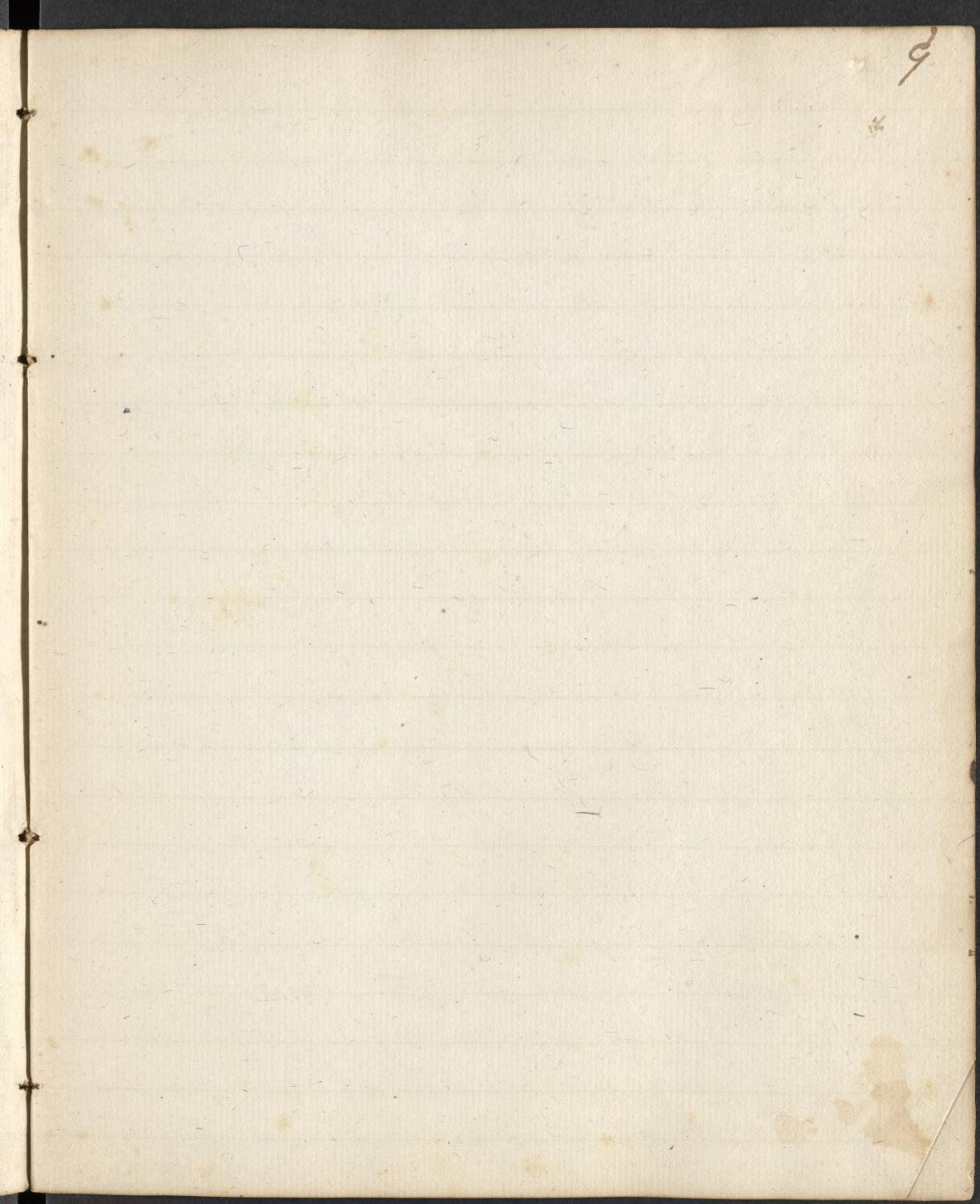
For Onychia Maligna a disease or ulceration
of the end of the finger, occupying generally about 1 joint
and possessing a most foul appearance the following
is a sovereign remedy. Take a powder composed
of equal parts of Corrosive Sublimate & white vitriol

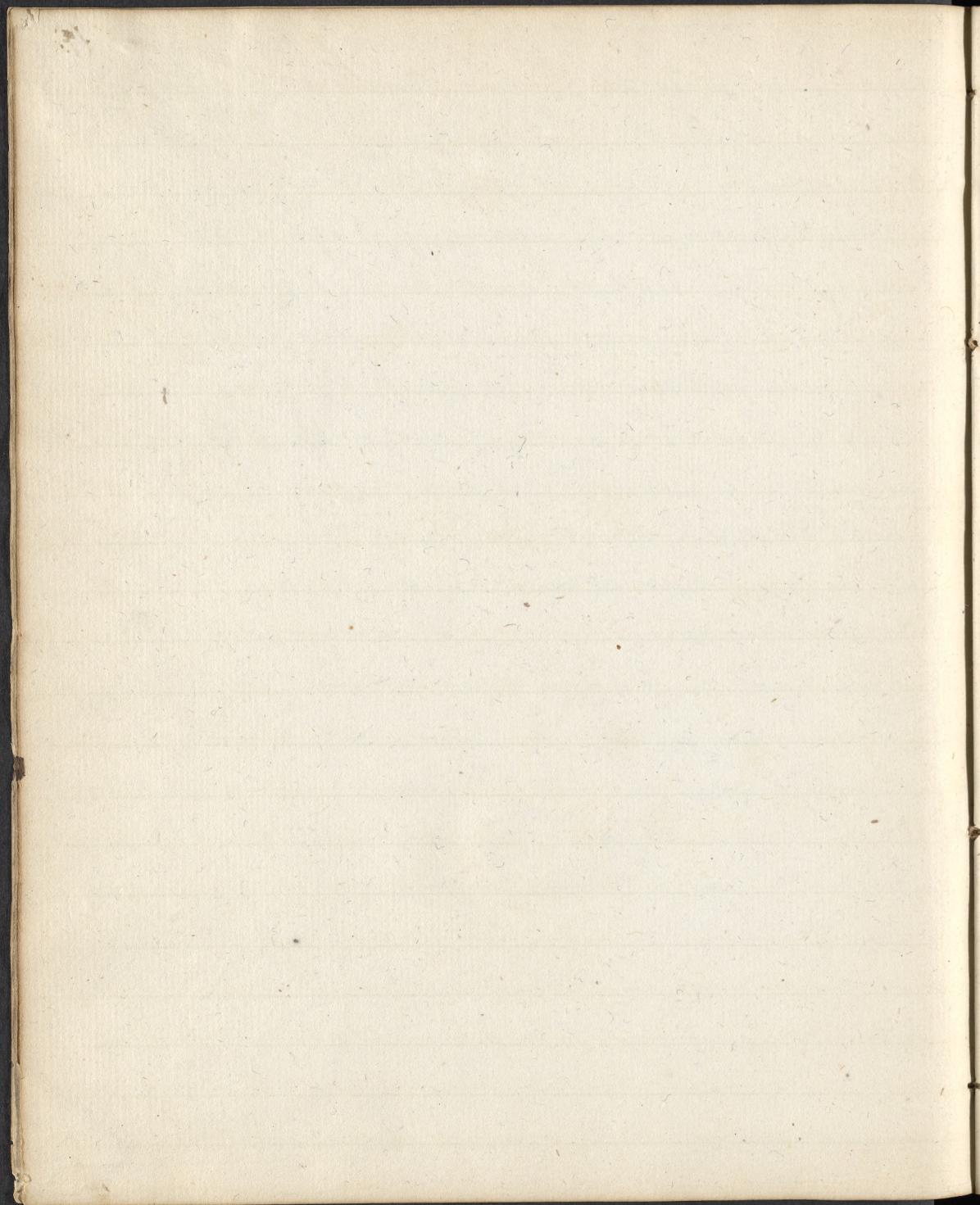
and Sprinkle it over the ulcerated part, after
which cover it with lint and moisten this
with Sinct. Myrrhe. This remedy has also been
used with success in removing a tumor from un-
der the nail of the great toe. Red precipitate
had been successfully used in a case of ulcer-
ated finger before this was discovered. *Dr. Physic.*
For Burns or Scalds. Com. basileion moistened with
a little Spts of Turpentine spread on lint and ap-
plied is the best. But care must be taken to prevent
it from touching the sound edge *Dr. Physic*

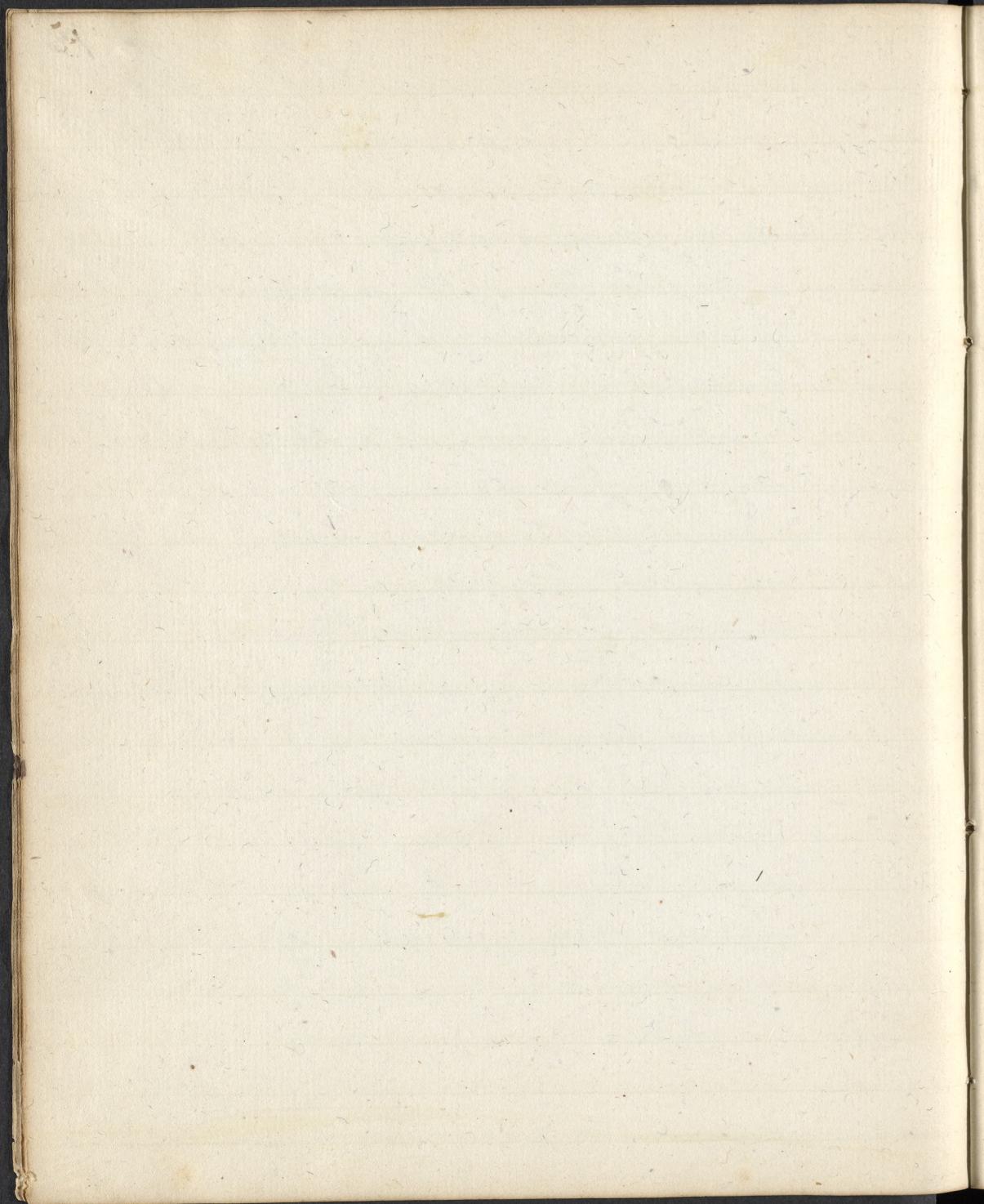
The following is from Dr. Physick's Lecture on oph-
thalmia which I neglected to note elsewhere
There is said to be a certain state of the eyes difficult
to ascertain the precise nature of. On looking at ~~the~~
an object as in reading for instance for a con-
siderable time they eyes water and the patient is
unable to proceed ^{that part} though he is able to read sev-
eral lines with as much facility as ^{any} person.
I was once of opinion that it depended upon
some hidden inflammation and I proceeded
to treat it as such. I bled, fumged, blistered, Com-

7.
=pined my patient to a low diet. I confined
him to a dark room and used Collyria
of various kinds, but all these without
any other effect than that of very much ex-
-hausting the strength of my patient. I fin-
=ally concluded to try the volatile tinct.
of Guaiacum which I think I can say
produced a happy effect and although
I cannot say certainly that it effected a
perfect cure yet it has been of such utility
as to enable a student of medicine, who was
obliged to relinquish his studies, to pursue
them again. I had a lady thus afflicted
under my care several years ago. The disease
resisted all remedies and finally got well
by the kind assistance of nature wearing
itself out as I believe. A Dose of the above-
-mentioned Tinct of Guaiacum is 31 to be repea-
-ted two or three times in the course of the day









स्त्रीलोकान्तरे

Dr. Dorsey

Nov 27th 1817

On Bleeding

In a case of ophthalmia 70 bleedings averaging 6 or 8 oz each have been instituted. In mania v. S. should be very copious; from 20 to 40 oz at once may be taken under some particular circumstances. But when arising from intoxication the qt. should be more limited. In Cynanche Tonsillaris Copious v. S is necessary both genth & locth by leeches applied near the part affected. Also in Cyn. Maligna it is proper. In Pneumonia it may be used (if the pain does not subside) ad deliquium anime. Little or no regard should be had to the number of days during which the disease has existed; if the pulse is tense accompanied with local pain and other inflammatory symptoms, the lancet may be used as Dr. Cullen says within the first fortnight. It has been advised by some practitioners to use it very cautiously after the 4th day. Cynanche Trachealis, or croup requires copious bleedings by leeches being best calculated for emp-

on venesection

-tying the small vessels spread on the Trachea.
Cynanche Parotidea V.S. should be resort-
-ed to at an early period in order to prevent
swelling in the breasts of females and testicles
of Males

Nov 28th 1817

Contiguous sympathy will favour the operation of
V.S. as readily as the continuous. In cases of
toothache or abscess in the Gum the application
of leeches to the number of 1 or 2, to the gum
is very proper. In the gout the lancet should
be used. In eruptive diseases attended
with much fever V.S. is very beneficial.
In Hemorrhagia attended with extreme
debility V.S. is inadmissible. But when it depends
upon an inflammatory diatheria it may be used
In Hemoptysis V.S. may be used to reduce the arte-
rial action below the natural standard

Haemoptysis may be distinguished from Haematemesis by the blood discharged in the former being more fibrile and excited by coughing. In Hemorrhoidal and catamenial discharges is warranted.

Decem^r 1st 1817

Bloodletting in apoplexy is indispensable and it should be done promptly and largely with the patient in an erect posture, after which cuff it and a blister on the back of the neck. Apoplexy consists in a suspension of the senses external & internal together with a loss of voluntary motion, the heart and arteries continuing to act.

Palsy requires v.s. In Tetanus v.s is very dangerous. In cases of Muscular contraction v.s. with the patient in an erect posture is highly serviceable. Epilepsy remains in obscurity. Chorea st. viti may be remedied by v.s.

Venesection

In cynanche Tonsillaris may be very much relieved by taking 20 or 30 drops from each gland with the lancet guarded to within about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch of the end. *Thysia pulmonalis* has been removed by dry cupping alone. In Malignant Dysentery up to the amount of 68 oz the 4th day has been attended with the most salutary effects.

Decr 2

Local bloodletting by means of leeches is an ancient practice spoken of by Pliny 20 leeches will draw from 4 to 6 oz of blood. Bleeding must be resorted to in children as well as in adults. In croup & in Hydrocephalus, bleeding should be speedily used. Emetics, vomiting is a natural process or act. The doctrine of Darwin making the act of vomiting ^{dependent} on a diminished excitement of the stomach incorrect, because stimulant substances are found to produce the effect. An instance of this may be found in corrosive sublimate, which is highly stimulant.

Dec^r 4th

On Emetics

They are highly usefull in febrile affections, to be exhibited after bloodletting

In Epilepsy they have been highly usefull in preventing the recurrence of the paroxism also in apoplexy ~~where~~ ^{ad in Gastre apo} they may be used with advantage after purging &c. The pulse in apoplexy is 40 beats in a minute and they are quick though as we see not frequent. In ideo pathic apoplexy they are not necessary. In Dr. Cullen's Phlegmasia Emetics are serviceable. In acute Rheumatism arising from marsh measna are emetics are usefull. In chronic opthalmia they are useful. In cynanche trachealis or croup, Emetics in large quantity, are necessary, and if sensations of suffocation continue, a vein should be opened. This disease does not depend upon obstruction in the Trachea alone but upon the spasmodic contraction of Glottis

Emetics
Dec⁵th

On Emetics

In Mania large doses are necessary. In Mania
~~Potu~~ or Mania from strong drink, they are
to be repeated. In idiopathic tetanus glysters
of Tartar emetic are useful. It is more manage-
able than symptomatic tetanus. In arrested
extraneous substances in the oesophagus, a gangle
of Tartar emetic sufficient to produce nausea
thereby relaxing the spasm is very useful.
In sick headache emetics are very good.
In puerperal fever emetics are highly useful.
In Hemorrhage of some kinds they are very good
In Haemoptysis it should be used cautiously.
In Hernia humoralis they are usefull but should
be accompanied with v. s in small quantities
In dropsy they should be used in nauseating
doses accompanied with mercurial preparations.
Ascites has been removed by a voyage to sea.
In Mania a Potu I have never had occasion
to resort to Emetics having found Stimulants
sufficiently efficacious. I generally give

Carbonat of Ammonia 5 grs.

Dec^o 8th

Dysentery is to be treated as a fever, when malignant as the yellow fever otherwise as the combinative fever. And Emetics are very in case of diarrhoea coming on as a cataleptic symptom accompanied with the weeping flannel. In dyspepsia Emetics may be used but not frequently. In Rickets Emetics when a foul stomach is present followed by stool, sea bathing, and low diet. In fever Albus

In Tic Dolore the pain comes on suddenly lasting $\frac{1}{2}$ minute, is most excruciating, recurring about every $\frac{1}{2}$ hour. It comes on night & day attacking about the cheek or orbit of the eye. In this disease the Emetics are above all others the best, they should be exhibited every 48 hours continued for some time. Cases have occurred in which the infra orbital branch of 5th pair of nerves

Particular Emetics
has been partially extirpated without success.

Emetics are contra indicated in Hernia, in advanced states of pregnancy, and when the Stomach has a disposition to Hemorrhagia.

Dec^o, 9th

Of Cateacea Specacuanha
Pentand

Genus

2 Sorts 1 Brown & the other pale

The greatest strength resides in the bark, the ligneous fibres possessing about $\frac{1}{2}$ the power
It should be kept sealed from the air.

Dose 15 gr. and sometimes combined with
1 or 2 gr of Tartar Emetic makes a
more durable impression on the Stomach
than Spec. Spec is applicable where mild
vomiting is wanted. It has been found
good in Dysentery, and has been thought

a specific. But when administered in
deaphoretic doses, it is best adapted
to dysentery. Dr Barton used as follows
2 gr Tp. $\frac{1}{4}$ gr opium 3 gr chalk. in Dysentery
but cretaceous substances alone have been
found good. In ^{Chanc.} Diarrhea every 24 or
48 hours are sufficiently often

In Uterine Hemorrhagy 3 or 4 grs each ^{1/2} ~~table~~
 $\frac{1}{2}$ gr opium 1 gr of Specac. are good as int. cath.
In Thysipulm. when vomica or abscess has
come on Dr Barton administered 1 gr of Tp
with 6 or 8 grs of Cicat. pfl.

In Hydrothorax in small doses have been
attended with some advantage.

Specac. combined with cathart increase the
power of the cathart. 3 gr of Tp combined with
15 gr of Gallop will be equal to 30 gr of Gallop.

P. Emetics.

Gillenia Stipulacea et Pileolata or Indigo-Physic
The cortex like that of *Ipucac* is the most
powerfull. ~~but requires~~ It is but $\frac{1}{2}$ as strong
as the *Ipucacuanha* 30 qrs being the average
~~case~~. It may be found from Maine to Georgia
but principally in the mountainous parts of our
Country. They grow about 18 inches high and
annual. They will not answer well to be planted
in the spring as in the fall. They are 2 species

Dec. 11th

Of *Nicotiana* Tobacco

As an emetic it is too harsh. It has been used
among hottentots in Intermittents. 6gs of snuff a
dose. It has been used in Mania. It has been ^{used} to
expel swallowed poisons. The safest way of using it
as an emetic is as a cataplasm over the stomach
Scilla maritima, or sea onion. It grows in
Spain, along the Mediterranean and other parts
of Europe. It has been used as a vericatory -
It may be exposed to the air with advantage
being stronger when dried. It is a diuretic
and a diaphoretic as well as an emetic

It may be given in the quantity of 4 grains to 8 as an emetic

Antimony a semi metal. It was formerly used as a Collyrium

It is $\frac{1}{7}$ times as heavy as water. It was used in the 15 century as a cathartic the patient ~~swallowing~~ following a little vinegar after taking it. Suppunct of Antimony is the crude ant.

Dec 12th

On Emetic Tartar or Antimony = atea tartate of potash. To a child from 2 weeks to 2 months old dissolve 2 gr in 16 tea spoon = full of warm water giving a tea spoonful every 5 or 10 minutes till it operates

Large doses are dangerous in which case laudnum and external stimuli are indicated. But for children Antimomial wine is the best mode of exhibition

PF metico

To prepare the anti. wine 2 D^ʒ Tar Em. 2 3/4 aqua fermenti. &
8 3/4 of white wine a dose being 2 or 3 drops
By its power of promoting the secretions the antiperiodical
preparations are a good Febrifuge. It produces
an impression on the Stomach whin it neither vomits
or purges that is very beneficial extending its effects
to the heart & arteries and producing perspiration.

In diaphoretic doses it was administered suc-
-cessfully in fever by Dr. Lohm^r of this city.
I do not believe it a specific febrifuge except
-ing upon the principal above explained
In Urticaria or Nettle Rash Tartoured antimony
as an emetic is very good. In chronic eruptions
also it is very good By Dr. Roseau of this city
His practice was to dissolve a portion of
the Tartar emetic in a quantity of warm
water sufficient to immerse the whole body
of the patient

Dec 15

Sulphat of Zinc or white vitriol may be very properly used when a sudden or speedy evacuation of poisonous substances introduced into the stomach is demanded. It is obtained by evaporating a solution of Zinc in Sulphuric acid with the addition of Water. Mosely's Antiole Solution by himself so much extolled is prepared by combining 33 of Sulphat of Zinc, 13 of Rock alum, 3 grs of Cochineal, it. It gives $\frac{1}{2}$ OZ to extract the Water - cite vomiting

Cathartics

Dec^r 16

On Mercurial salts

Murias Hydriargire has been used as an emetic in croup but is extremely dangerous. Turpith Mineral may both vomit and salivate

On Cathartics

The aziora and mitiora of the antients changed very properly by Cullen into purgatives & laxatives. Dr^r Cullus conclusion on the subject of cathartics is strange and incorrect.

6 Dec 18

On Cathartics

I know a gentleman whose health is never good if he has an evacuation oftener than once in 3 or 4 days. And instances are on record in which there has not been an evacuation for 5. 6, 7, 20, 30, 35, 40, 43, 45 days and even 7 years. In the case recorded by Dr Bailey of London the sigmoid flexure of the Colon was found to be very much contracted.

Women are more subject to costiveness than the male sex. When costiveness has been of long continuance a Salivation is to be preferred to a long continued exhibition of Cathartics for the purpose of restoring a regular state of the bowels.

Colica Pictorum should be treated with purgatives and opium. Opium has been found very good in hernia and colic.

I recommend Hordyce on fevers

Cathartics

Biliary secretions in fever indicate the propriety of Cathartics but they should in fevers be preceded by an emetic. Purging is safe in Typhus fever in as much as it is necessary to dislodge any feculent matter collected in the intestinal canal.

Dec 4th

Gout is not as has been by some supposed to be a modification of Rheumatism. Podagra & Chiragra of Nosologists are peculiar diseases and may be cured by medical means whether by low diet or not. It is seated in the alimentary canal. When confined to the joints Cathartics are proper. When in retrocedent stage Cathartics are rather dangerous. But if in regular Gout in pulmonary symptoms a cathartic will prevent its attack.

Dr. Rush's practice of taking a little blood is unquestionably the best mode of evacuation. Drastics should be avoided such as Gamboge & Rhus of Gallop. But Cathartics have cured the Gout.

Colchicum Autumnale is a native as well as an exotic. It is said by Murray that that its violent cathartic effects have in some instances killed deer. It has been prepared in shape of Oxymer but is now seldom used in this form. It was then said to be expectorant. It is a violent cathartic. A medicine prepared from the Colchicum was supposed to be a specific for Gout. And indeed it has a very powerfull tendency to diminish the pain. It operates first as a ^{pernitent and} ~~pernitent~~ cathartic and then as a diaphoretic. My own experience is unequivocally in its favour. It has effected important cures of obstinate Gout. It is prepared with $4\frac{1}{3}$ of colchicum steeped in $8\frac{1}{3}$ of mao shrits of wine for 3 or 4 days.

Cathartics

This forms the Tinct. A medicinale
One hundred drops and from that down
to 75 drops is a dose. I have cured it
by him retraceable with 4 doses taken at
night going to bed. Unless it is gathered
in the Spring it is very inert. It reduces
the frequency of the pulse sooner than any
other Medicine in our knowledge. It also
produces vertigo

Dec^r 22 Cathartics when proper

Cathartics proper in Scarletina preventing +
even removing oedema. In Measles, In ophthalmia
every other day alternated with v.s. with a low diet.
In Morbus Coxarius more frequently than in any
other disease using at the same time splints to keep
the joint at rest. In Rheumatism both acute &
in Chronic inflammatory when the Lancet must
sometimes be sheathed. In odontalgia and otalgia
In pleurisy and phthisis

In Aprosoplexy and when they cannot be taken at the mouth give stimulating enemata. In Paralysis. In Hydrocephalus. In this disease when in an advanced stage I have tapped the Brain through the suture and drawn off a pint of water. In Mania, In chorea St vits. See Dr Hamilton. He says you must begin with a fixed determination to unload the alimentary canal by frequently repeated, and long continued purgatives. In Epilepsy both the nervous and arterial systems as well as the alimentary canal are diseased. When the latter is the case purgatives are clearly indicated. When it arises as it sometimes does from a tumour in the brain or on the thumb they can be of no service.

Epilepsy is a disease which I confess I do not understand.

Doct — who lived many years ago expressed it as his only particular wish that he might live to see Epilepsy completely developed and perfectly understood

Cathartics
Dec 23rd

Use of Cathartics continued

In headache. It seems to depend upon the state of the alimentary canal; It depends upon the nerves, and it depends upon the state of the arterial system in its several cases. The pain has been so great in some cases as to give the sensation of a division of the sutures and in some cases such a division has actually occurred.

Causes. Costiveness too little or too much sleep. Suppressed evacuations supbled eruptions. In these cases purges or emetics are beneficial. The habitual use of milk purgatives as Rhubarb or Sulphur or when it proceeds from acidity magnesia is unquestionably the best. The operate not only as purgatives but as astringents, sometimes not must be used. In Hysteria purging is frequently a very excellent remedy. It does not depend upon an affection of the uterus Dr Rees says it is the same as the Gout

Cathartics

44

I have frequently observed it in men having been afflicted with the yellow fever and always hailed it as the harbinger of returning health. It sometimes depends upon the state of the alimentary canals, sometimes upon the arterial system, and sometimes upon the state of the nervous system.

It is frequently feigned and is, ordered to detect the imposition deep cold water on the upper lip. If it be counterfeited Sinafirms are the best remedies.

In tetanus believe both of us & Cathartics as highly dangerous. In drophy the saline Cathartics are very proper as Tartaric potassar. In chlorosis there is a longing for cretaceous substances there is always a flabby skin —

A dislodgement of the ~~alimentary~~ feculent matter in the alimentary canal by cathartics followed by tonics.

P. Cathartics

In Marasmus or slow remitting fever in children, sometimes mistaken for worms. There is always a swelled belly with fever. The patient must be well purged for several days. Worm medicines will be of no avail. There need be no fear of producing weakness for in Morbus Coparius I have given purges every 48 hours during 6 Months

In old age mild purgatives should be given or sometimes an easily digested diet as rye mush & molasses will be sufficient

Dec 26

On Particular Cathartics

Dr. Cullen's subdivision of cathartics into 5 kinds

P Cathartics

43

I shall divide them into vegetable

1st *Senapis nigra* (Mustard) dose a tea-spoonful of seed. It is the mildest laxative and is safe and has been said to act as a diuretic though I think without foundation. Manna is next in point of mildness. It is *Fraxinus Ormos*? it is bark which exudes from the leaves. Dose from 3*l* to 3*ii*. It is imported from Spain and other parts of Europe. Manna is frequently combined with Senna particularly in Sennar-tea which consists of 3*l* of Manna to 3*js* Senna to 1 pint of hot Water. 3rd *Juglans Cineria* or butternut. The extract of the inner part of the bark is laxative in from 6 to 10 grains and cathartic in from 15 to 20 grains.

4 *Podophyllum Peltatum* or Mayapple. The leaves are said to be poisonous. The root is used in Medicine in from 25 to 30 grains. It is not quite so powerful as gallap. It does very well combined with Colomel.

P. Cathartics

Crystals of Tartar &c. The Indians use it as Anthelmintics

Oleum Ricini Communis. It is not a native of America but grows very well in this country the oil is obtained by expression from the seeds. It was in use in the time of Hippocrates as was named from its supposed resemblance to the insect Ricinus. It is a milde and safe remedy and proper for halytral constives also for hemorrhoids because in this case stools should be liquified. It answers very well to expell foreign bodies from the intestins but great caution should be observed when angular bodies as a piece of bone or iron are swallowed not to give cathartics because if the faeces are solid they more completely envelop the angular body thereby preventing its rubbing on the parietes of the intestine and if time is given the gastric juice will round off the sharp angles.

P. Cathartics, 45

of the bow. The best way to destroy the taste of castor oil is to combine it with a little very strong coffee. Dr. of Europe recommends the white of an egg with manna as a vehicle. The oleaginous mixture is as follows

Take 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ of cast oil A table spoonful
3 $\frac{1}{2}$ of Gum Arabic every hour. It is
3 $\frac{1}{2}$ of Loaf Sugar also nutritious
3 VI of water In some affections
gutta V of sennep of the bowels of children I have used butter deprived of its salt by hot water both as laxative and nutritious. It has been supposed that Castor was the plant that grew over the tomb of Jona but the scripture tells us it was a yucca



P. Cathartics
Dec 29th
On Senna

See particulars in Mr Nectoux who accompanied the French to Egypt. The principal virtues resides in the leaf. It was first used by the Arabian Physicians. Infusion 3 pds of leaves to 1 pint of boiling water. A wine glass full every hour or two —

A Barnes Cordial Take 1 oz of Rheubarb
 $\frac{1}{2}$ D of leaves of Senna
 $\frac{1}{3}$ of Petals of fennel

1 Table Spoon full at a dose —

The extract of Senna is very proper in colic and other bowel affections of children

On Capsia Marylandica

It is very similar to the Senna. We now have Cathartics adapted to all diseases therefore the list should not be augmented

On the Rheum Palmatum

It is procured principally from China. That should be prepared which is in small pieces with perforations and hard with a dark colour, dose 1 D

Rhubarb is more powerfull in promoting the operation of Calomel than Sallop is -

The Rheum Palmatum is to be preferred in habitual Costiveness being least apt to injure the tone of the bowels. In Gout & Jaundice it is very proper purgative but when in the latter case it should be combined with Colomel. Combined with Magnesia and a little essentical oil it is very good in bowel Complaints of Children

Rhubarb Tea prepared by adding a little fennel seed with the Rhubarb to a pint of boiling water. Sweetened ~~as~~ a tea Spoon full may be given to a child of a week old in Cholicky Children

The Rhubarbarum Torrefactum prepared by heating it in a Silver Spoon over a coal of fire till the Resin is melted

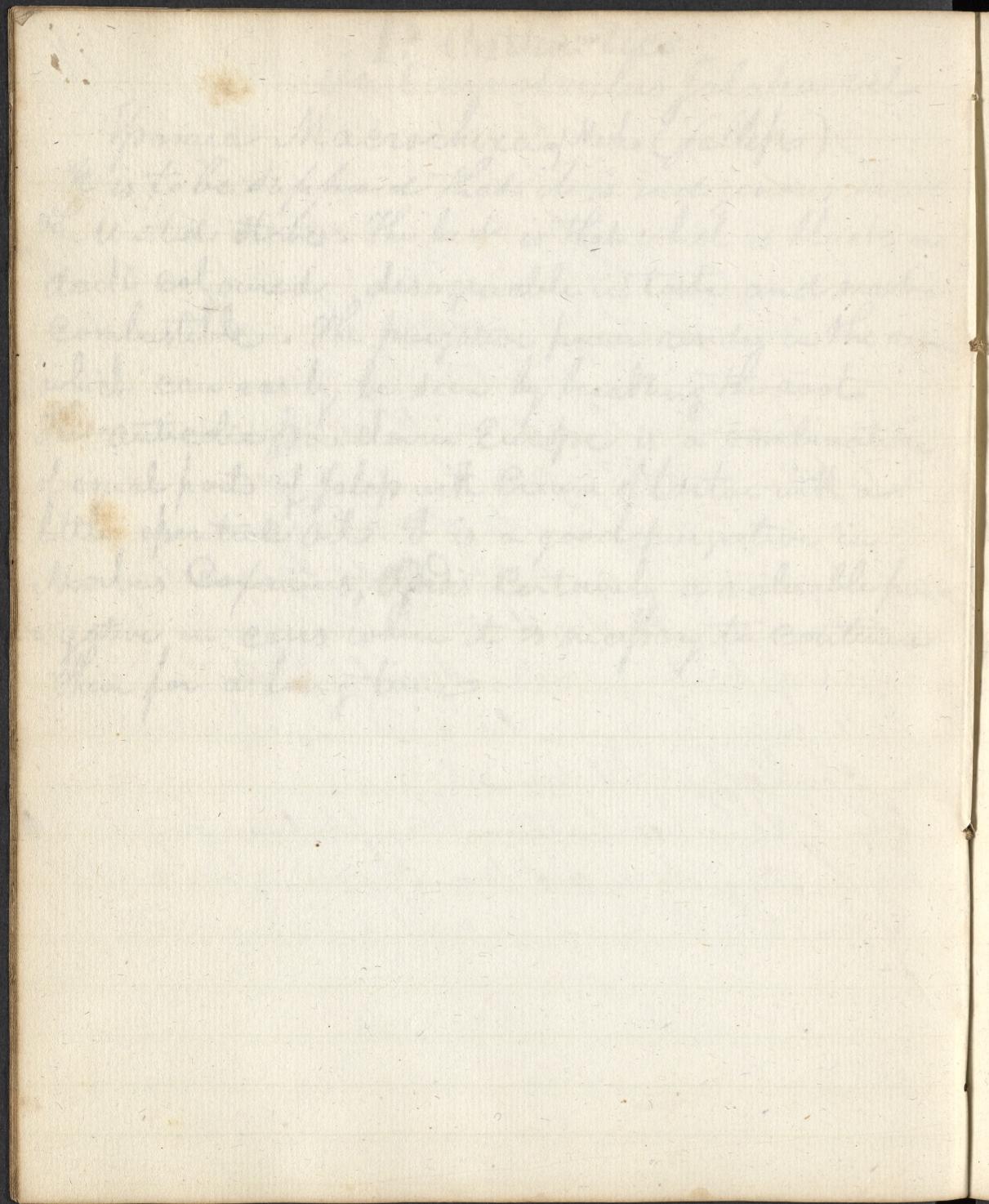
P. Cathartics

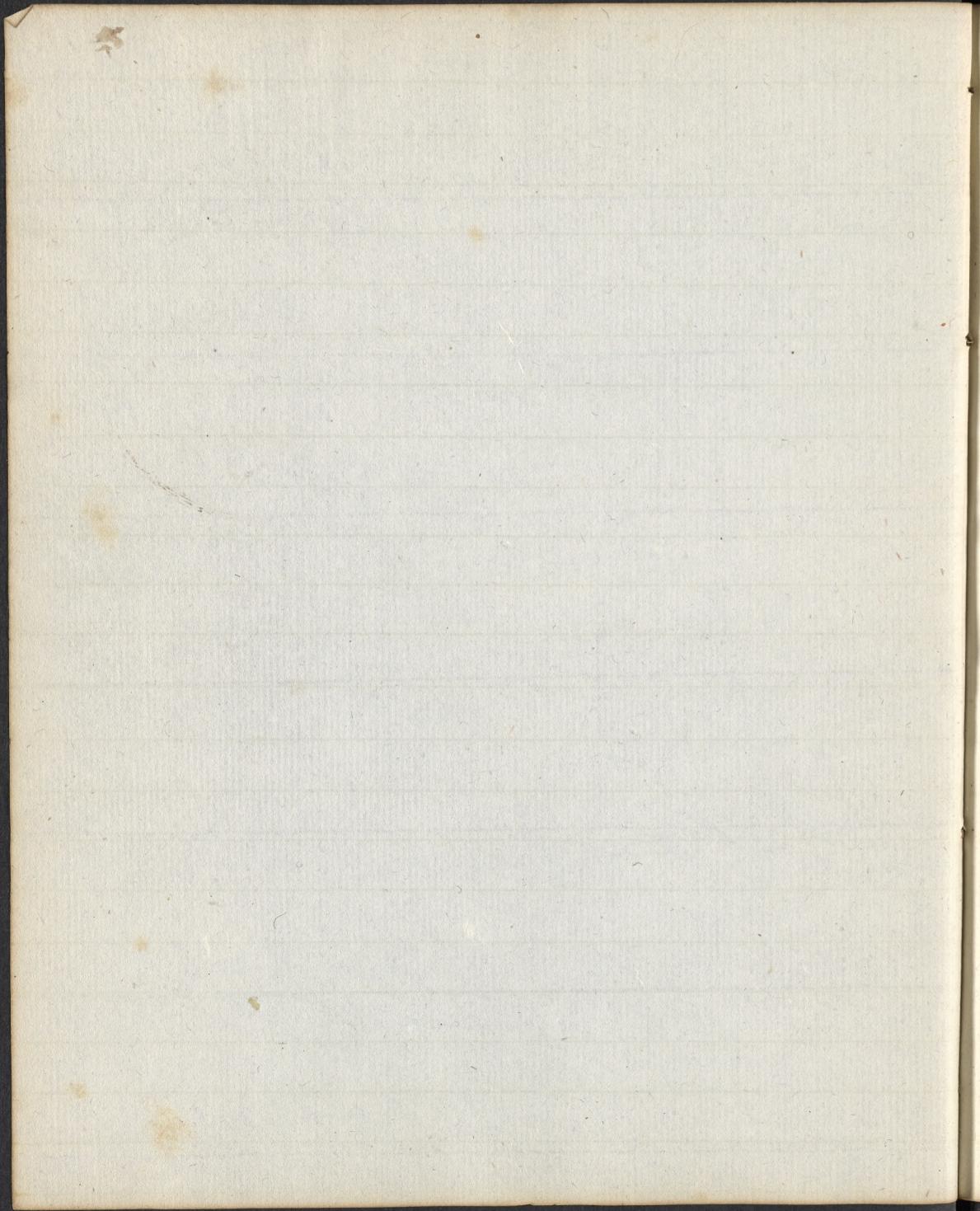
An *Convolvulus Jalapa vel*

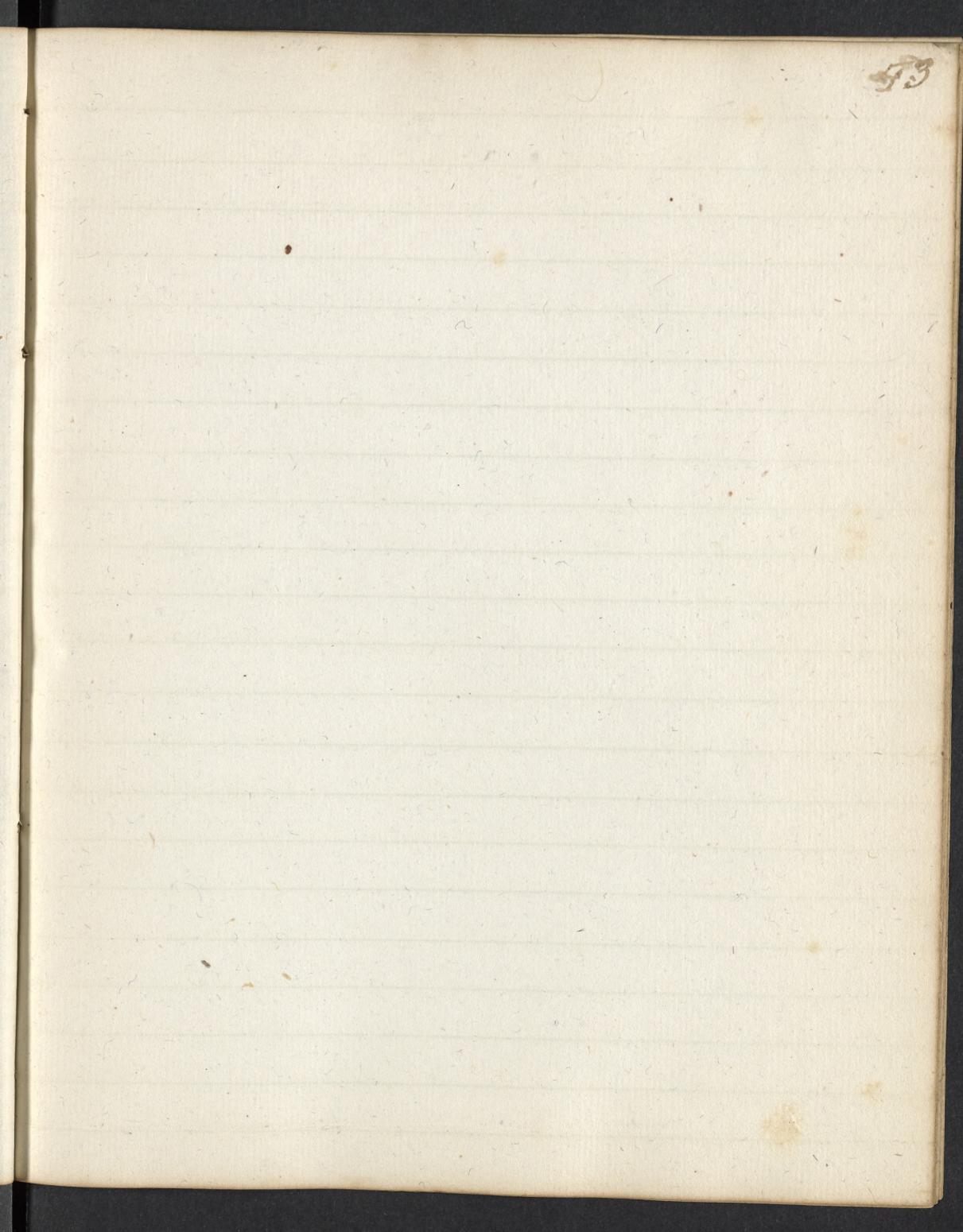
Ipomea Macrorhiza of Mosh (Jalap)

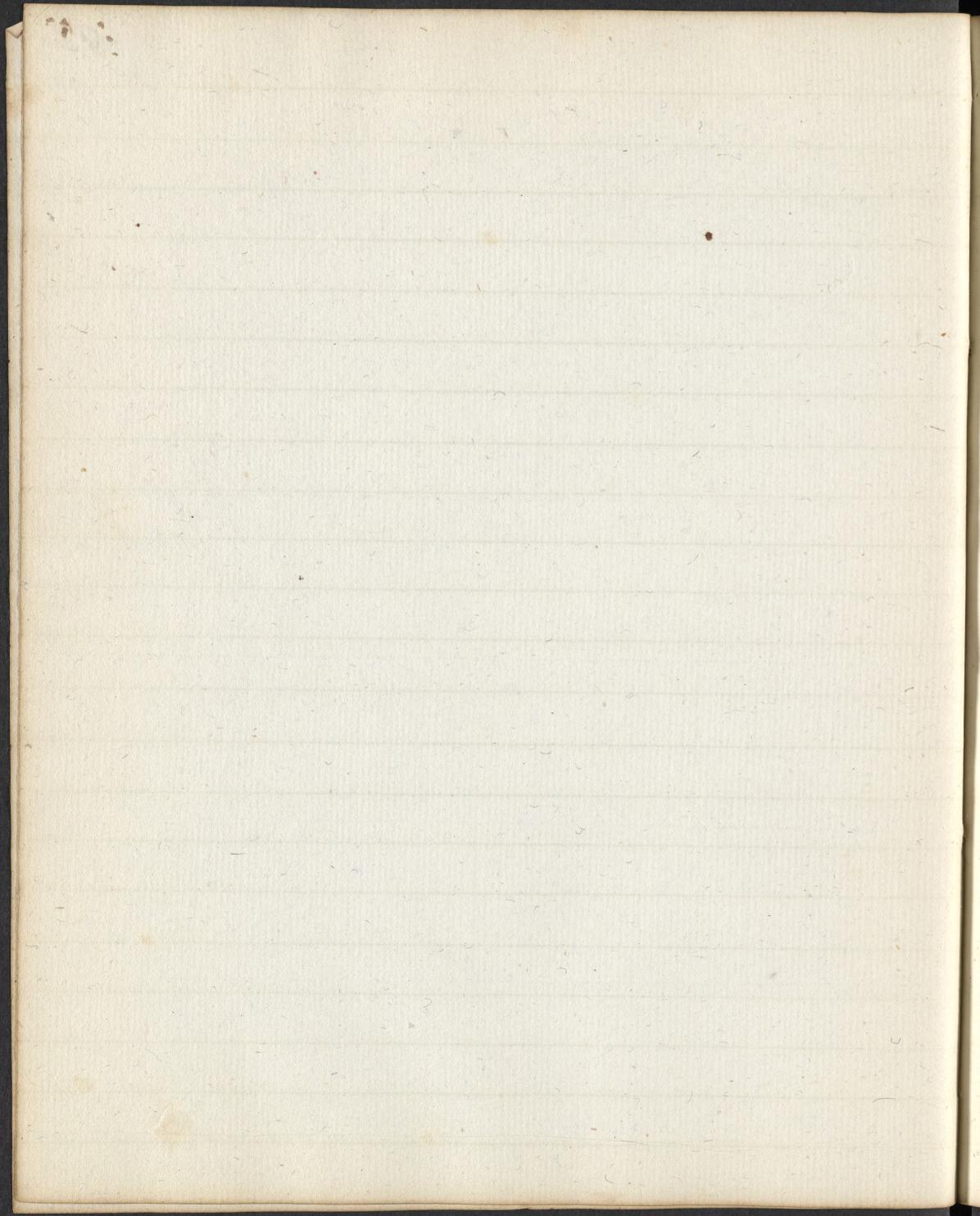
It is to be supposed that it is indigenous in the United States. The best is that which is black or dark coloured disagreeable in taste and most combustible. The purgative power resides in the resin which can easily be seen by breaking the root. The anticoagulant powder in Europe is a combination of equal parts of Jalap with Cream of tartar with a little spikenard oil. It is a good purgative in Morbus Cæfarinus, & ~~and~~ Certainly a valuable purgative in cases when it is necessary to continue them for a long time

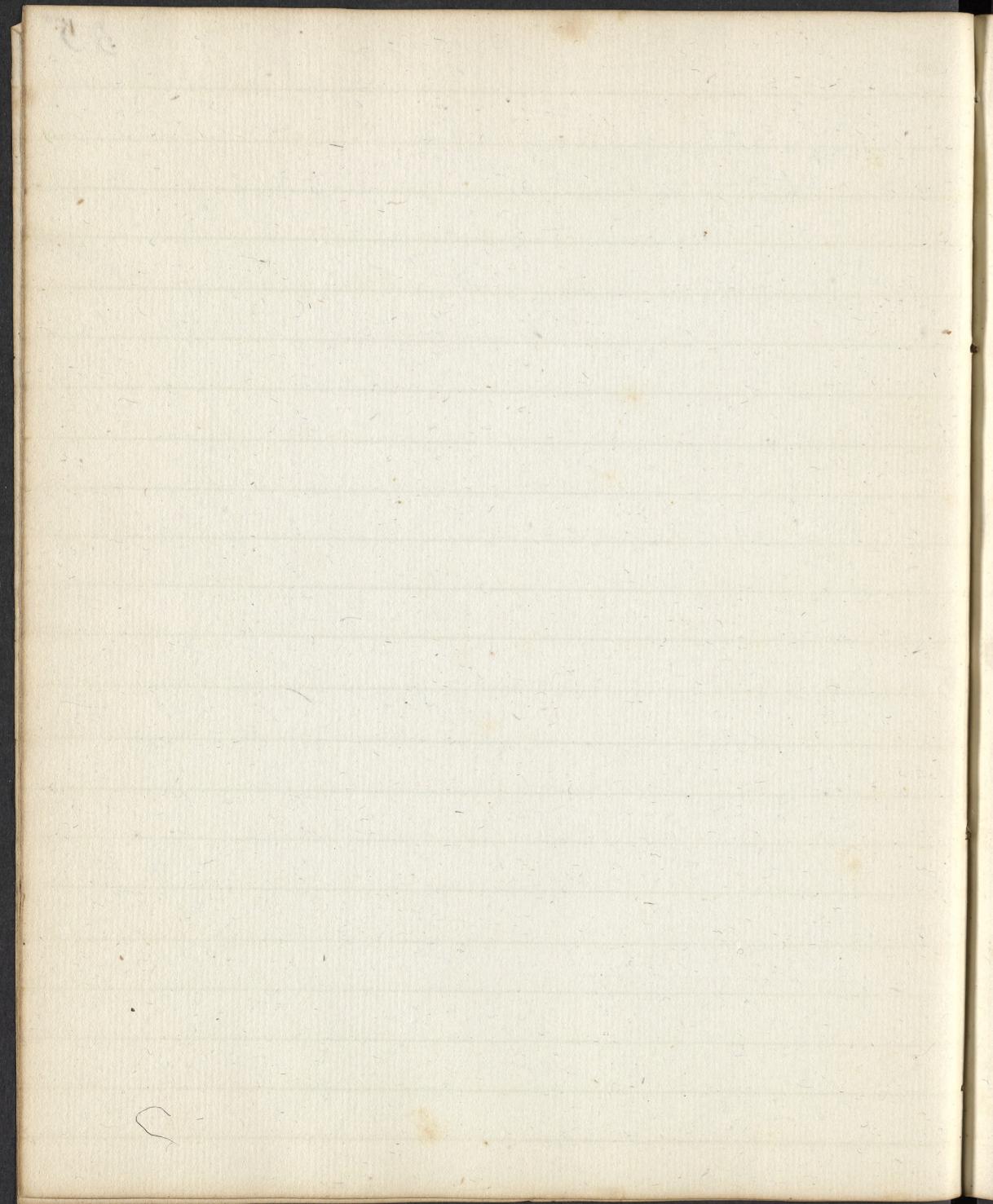
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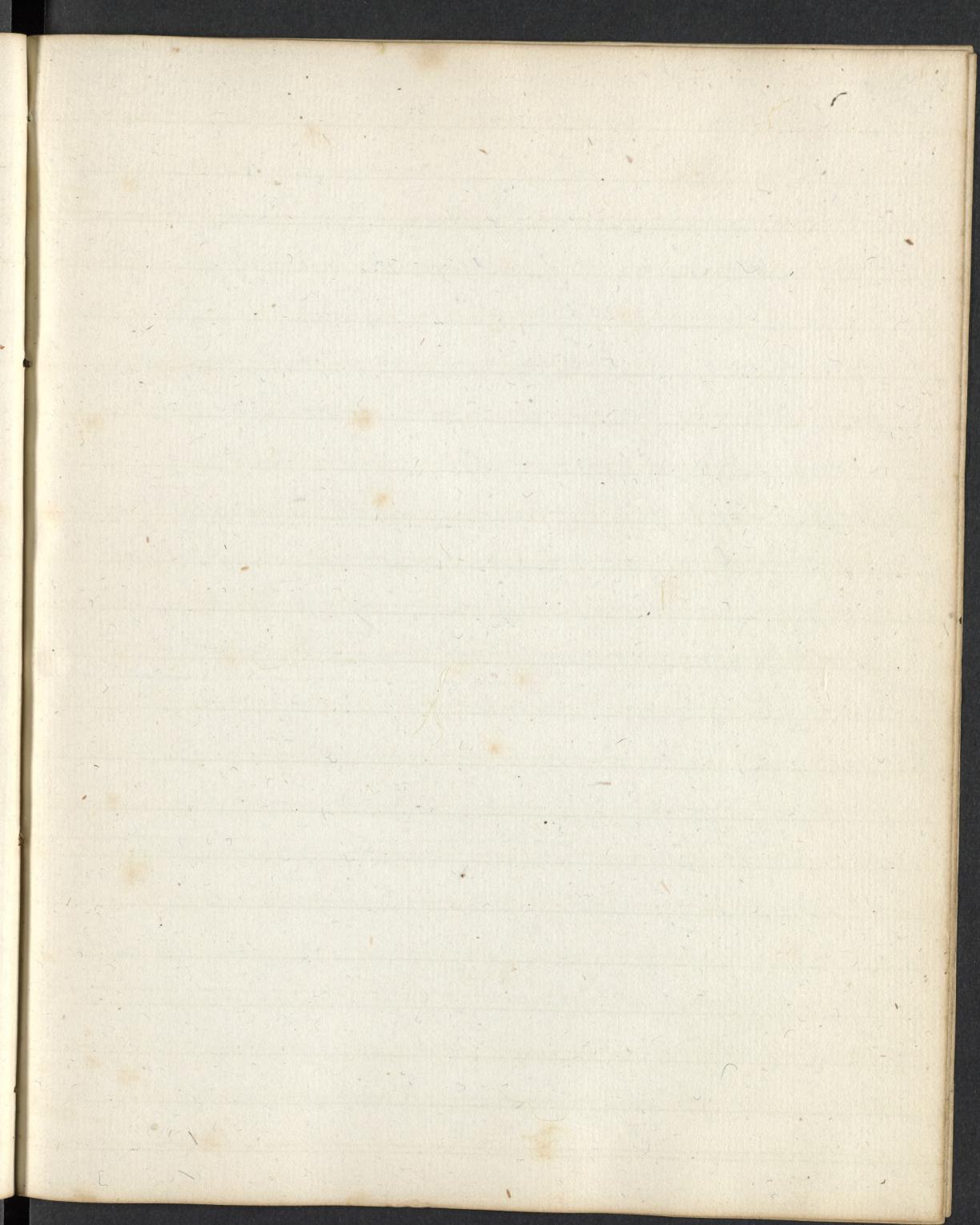


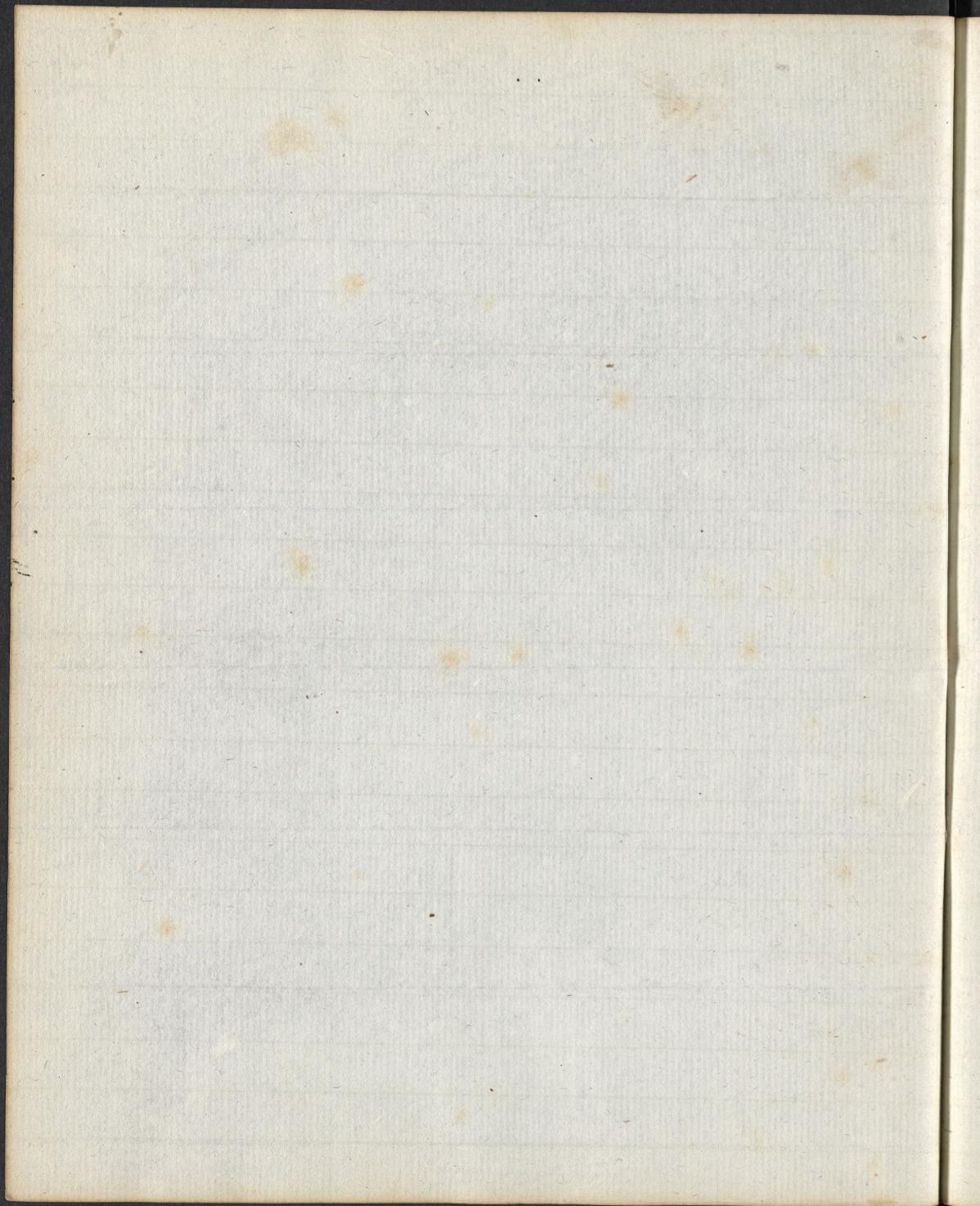




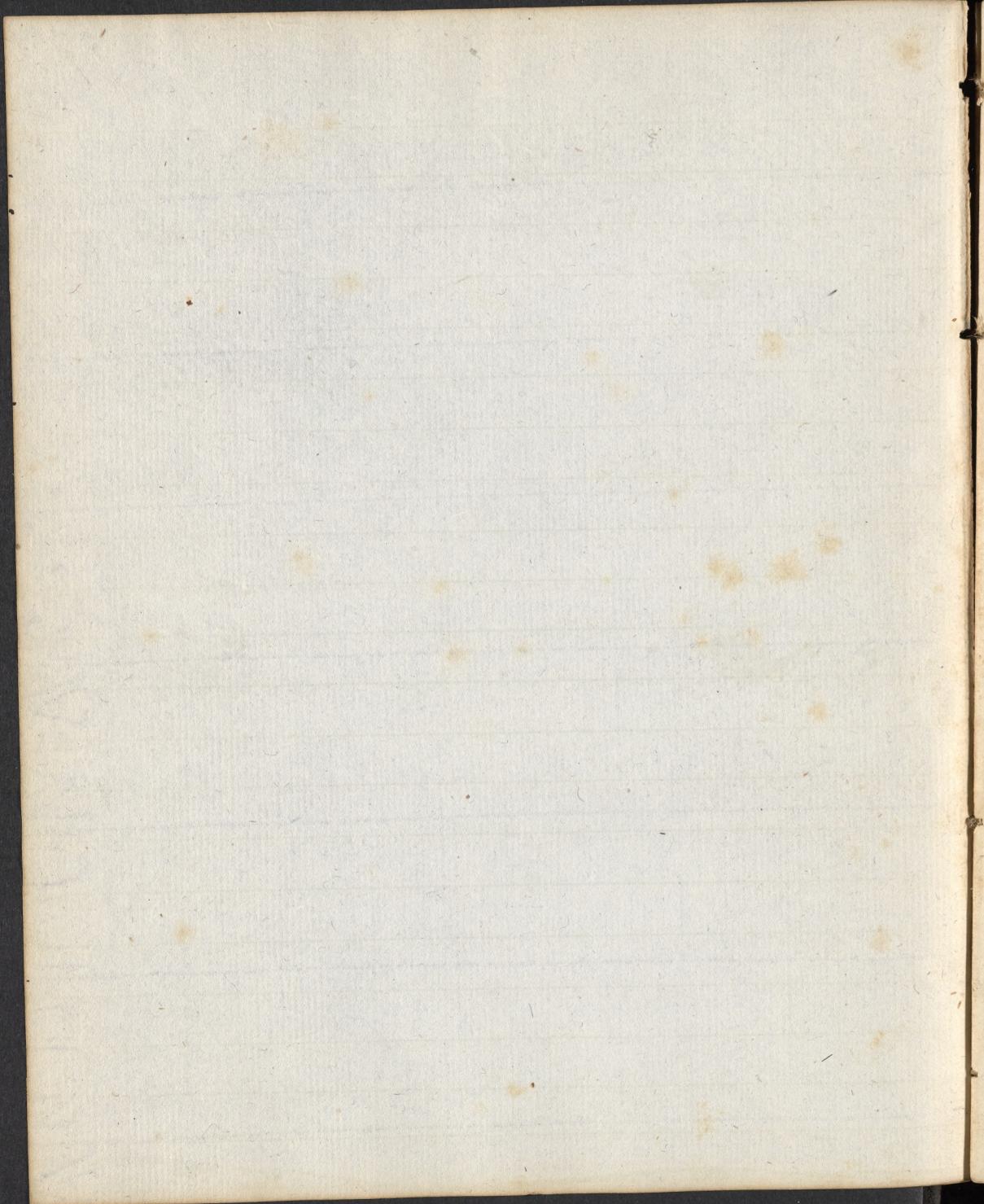


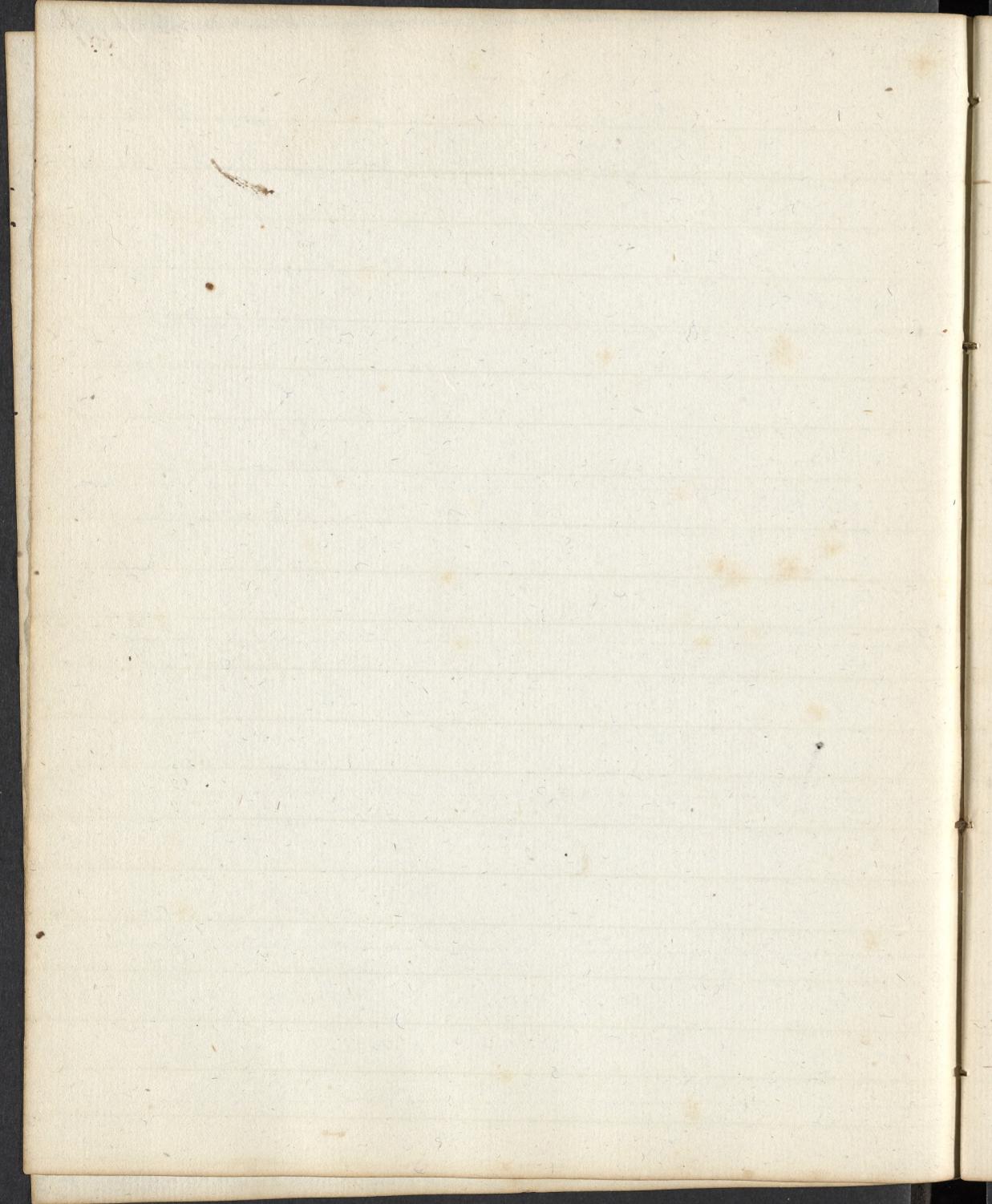


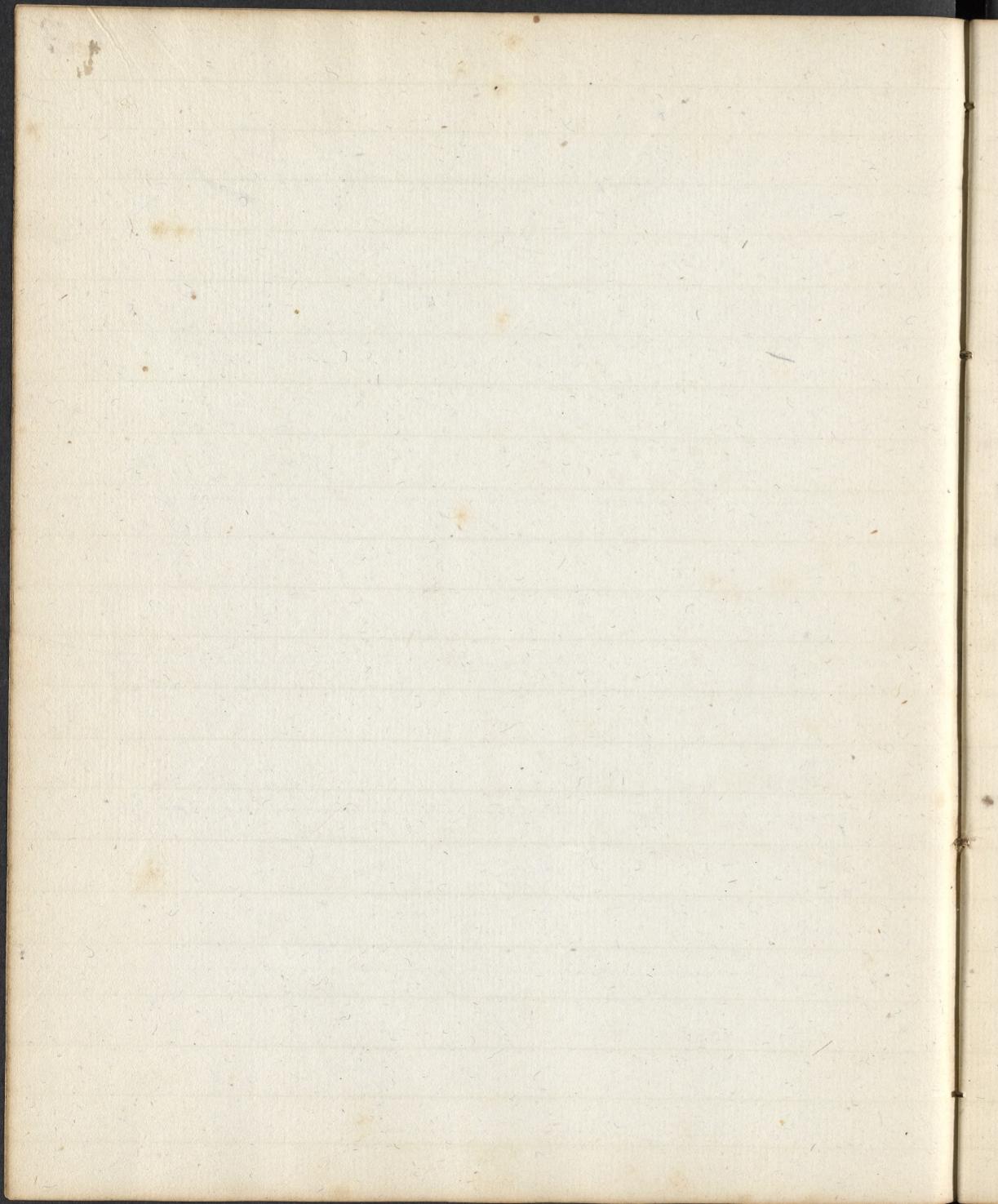




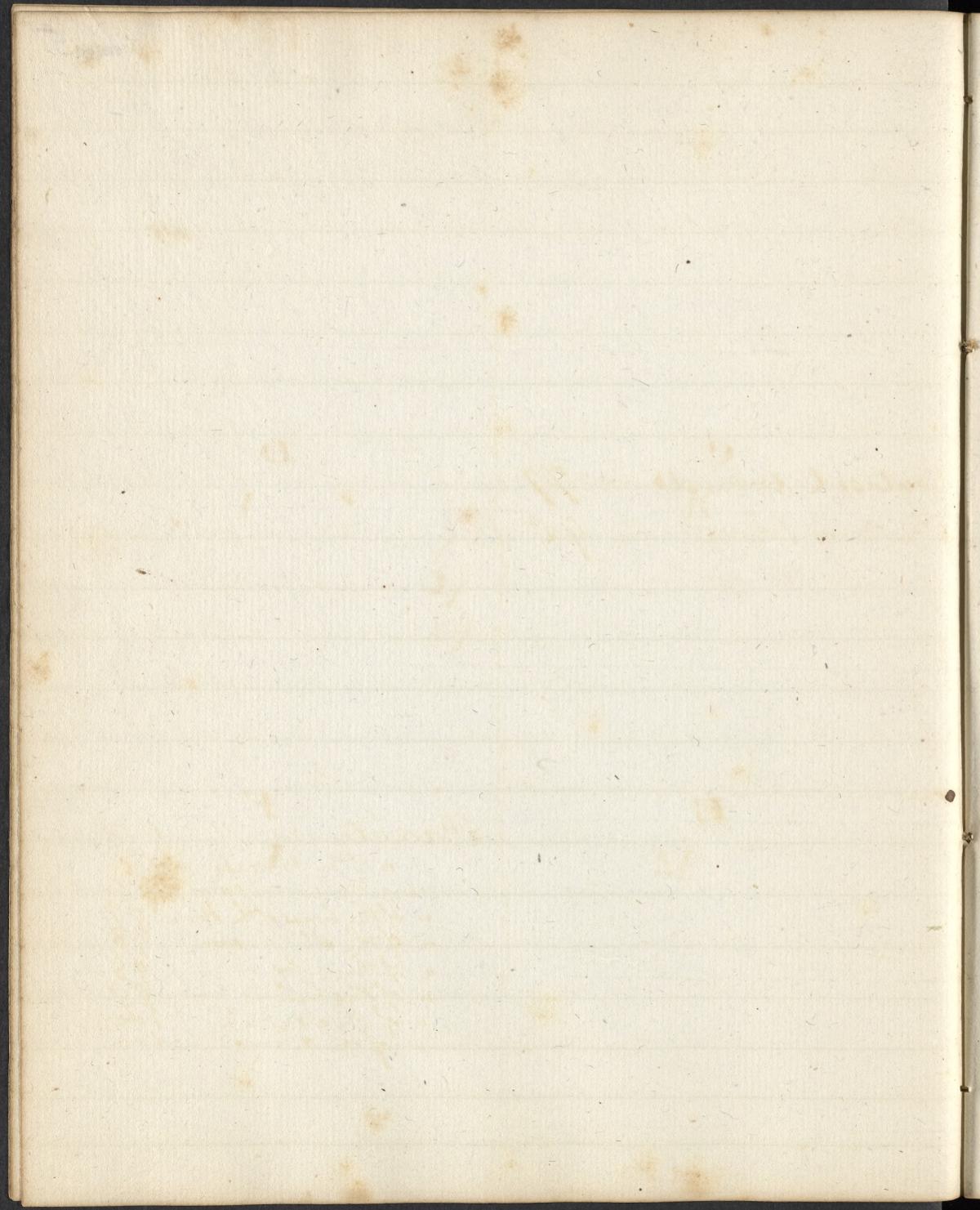
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15



A

B

67

C
Contused Wounds — 77
Carious Ulcer 90

D

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Dr. Physic

Nov. 23rd 1817

71

On Boar abscess

It commences with little pain. Perfect rest should be observed, a blister should be applied. And if the constitution should be plethoric or an inflammatory diathesis should prevail the antiphlogistic regimen should be rigidly observed. At a certain. Weakness of the thigh is felt when the patient goes to draw it up. In opening the abscess when it becomes necessary the incision should be small and the patient kept at rest.

On burns, of the fingers or toes. It produces subrusses over the whole system from an exposure the injured or affected joints of the fingers or toes. The subrusses arising from the joints irritates the muscles. of the arm. A splint should in all such cases be applied so as to keep the joints perfectly at rest. On Morbus Coxaricus It occurs at every age but mostly in children. It produces lameness and particularly pain in the knee though the seat of the disease is in the hip. There is a slight pain in the hip and the affected leg is rather longer. The patient supports the body on

Psoriasis Abscess ^{syringy}
the sound leg with the affected leg stand on
the toes. The bulk of the limb is diminished
with an increase of the pain. Suppuration takes place
forming a tumor just below the Trochanter Major which
opens. It has sometimes been mistaken for Rheuma-
tism. The acetabulum is sometimes filled up from
the tumification of its contents producing luxation
sometimes shortening the limb suddenly which
was before the longer. It is attended with high
 hectic fever in some instances. In others anæsthesia
In some cases the bone of the acetabulum is absorb-
ed, admitting the head of os femoris into the pel-
vis

The Remedies should be early employed
Brisk purgatives consisting of Salap & Cr of Tart-
ar given every other day in directed doses has
proved the best ^{internal} remedy that has been discovered
It must be connected with absolute rest & low diet
A splint should be carved out of white pine to fit
the thigh, hip & body. An issue should be formed
with caustic behind and above the Troch Major
though sometimes one behind is sufficient

Nov² 28th

73
So called by ^{Wise} ~~Wise~~

On White Swelling of the Knee.

The patient at first complains of weakness. Swelling takes place & sometimes continues many years. & sometimes not so long. Perfect rest is essential till a cure is effected. The Physician should not be lavish of promises. Abscesses form above & below the knee. Sometimes the knee becomes much bent. The best remedies are 1st the evacuating measures as was advised in Morbus Coxarius. 2 a splint extending from the tuberosity of the ischium to the foot. An issue should be formed on the inside and below the knee. A bandage around the knee or ^{piece} knee cap of Mr. Hay may be employed. Such diseases occur in the ankle to be treated in the same manner. There is a disease sometime occurring in the knee depending on an inflammation of the internal side of the capsular ligament. It has sometimes been mistaken for caries of the bone. But as a distinction by pressing on the tumor you can perceive an elevation of the patella and vice versa.

White Swelling

The patient must be confined to a recumbent posture and submit to bleeding first from the arm, to purging & blood may afterwards be taken by leeches from the part affected. After this swelling or inflammation has subsided Mr Hays' knee piece may be used with much advantage

Sometimes small cartilaginous tumors are observed in the knee. The application of the knee piece of Mr Hays of London is the most successful remedy in this disease

Dr. Physic

Dec 21 1817

On Wounds

They are divided into incised & contused
The process by which nature suppresses
hemorrhage is as follows. The vessel inflames
about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch above the ligature ^{with} coagulating lymph, which unites the co-
agulum of blood and stops the orifice
so that by the time the ligature drops
off every thing is secure. During this pro-
cess the vessel contracts. Incised ~~wounds~~
throw out more blood than contused. The Tourni-
quet of Petit is the most proper. The ligature
if suffered to remain a long time in the
wound sometimes produces inflammation
and even suppuration. In order to obviate this
difficulty, ligatures of animal substance
should be employed, because they dissolve
and come off the vessel much sooner. The
ligature prepared of fresh Kid are most prop-
er. The epidermis should be stripped off
and the true skin cut in ligatures of $\frac{1}{2}$ inch broad

Wounds

In entering the needle when the tenaculum cannot be used, care should be taken to turn the concave part of the needle next to the blood vessel. In some cases of Hemorrhagy the hot iron must be used. When copious hemorrhagy takes place from a deep invisible source, the Tourniquet should be applied, and an incision made down to the divided vessel and taken up by means of a big atue. Under all such circumstances the surgeon should not fail to recommend perfect rest and a low diet together with the wounded part rather elevated. In using ligaments of animal substance care should be taken to introduce lint, to prevent the premature adhesion of the parts, thereby preventing the escape of the knot of the ligature. For if the knot of the ligature be which will be a longer time dissolving, be suffered to be shut up in the part they will occasion an abscess.

Adhesive plasters are preferable to sutures because they do not injure the soft parts.

But in some cases sutures are indispensable and when used they ought to be cut out in the course of 3 or 4 days because if left long they produce inflammation —

Contused Wounds are produced by blunt instruments. In such cases a practice should be applied, inflammation and suppuration should be suffered to come forward, and the dead part removed by the absorbents, or in other words be permitted to slough. Care should be taken not to apply adhesive plasters, as some have advised in the commencement, as it impedes or weakens the circulation. In lacerations when a flap of skin is torn loose it should be returned in its natural position without sutures or adhesive plasters.

Decr 5th

On Punctured wounds

They should either be dilated or treated with some stimulant applications, in order to prevent tetanus. Sinafrins, blisters, and hot spts of turpentine have each been usefull. A gen-
-erous diet should be observed. If inflamma-
-tion should be extreme the application of from
50 to 100 leeches followed by a blister with
the part elevated have been found very good.

General bloodletting should be avoided.

If abscess take place it should be seasona-
-bly opened. In punctures in which convulsions, su-
-spirene dilation should certainly be employed

On incised Wounds of eyelids

When sutures are used care should be taken to avoid stitching the adnata. Extraneous substan-
-ces should be removed, and followed by a rigid
adherence to the antiphlogistic regimen. In wounds
of the face sutures should never be used if they can
be dispensed with but when used they should be
removed in 4 or 5 days.

Incised ~~Run~~ Wounds

79

In wounds of the trachea if the pipe is not entirely divided stitches are not necessary adhesive plasters being sufficient to reunite the divided parts. But when the wind pipe is entirely divided and sutures become necessary the interrupted should be used. In making those sutures they should be extended merely through the skin & cellular texture and not into the trachea, for if they ^{were} extended into the trachea they would produce cough. It will also be proper first to draw the skin into perfect contact, as by so doing it prevents the escape of blood and other fluids, which being confined within the skin coagulate and produce abscess.

Decr 8th

On wounds of the throat

They generally arise from an attempt at murder. The Trachea & Oesophagus are generally wounded and in such cases no ligatures should be used. Position should be particularly attended to. The head or chin should be brought down in contact with the sternum & there confined by means of a night-cap connected with a band around the body below the axilla. A flexible catheter ^{nourishment} should be introduced through the nostril into the Oesoph. to inject -

Of Penetrating wounds of the abdomen & Thorax

They will generally heal if drawn in contact with adhesive Plaster but this cannot be done in gun shot penetrations. In such cases large bleeding & surging air to be attended to. The introduction of air into the cavity produces no irritation as was once supposed, and will in time be absorbed

In the rupture of a blood vessel in which an effusion of blood into the cavity takes place an attempt should be made to remove it, and life should never be despaired of till we see the heart out. As an instance is recorded in which the shaft of a gig penetrated the thorax

coming out at the opposite side and yet so great are the resources of nature that the man survived the event, and is now well. In Gun shot wounds a poultice may be applied to the place of entrance and that covered with gauze to prevent its entering the Thorax or other cavity.

Dec^r 9th 1817

Wounds of the abdomen

The wound should be closed by the interrupted suture, and as soon as the parts unite the stitches should be removed and adhesive plasters applied. First however the viscera if injured should be properly treated. Cases have been recovered from where the stomach has been penetrated. In wounds of the intestines sutures should be used, and cut off close to the knot for they will pass ~~into the canal~~. In this case the leather ligatures are not so proper as thread for the part coming out at the orifice in the abdomen may absolve too soon and leave the remainder in the cavity occasioning an abscess.

Wounds

In the wounds of the liver bile is apt to be thrown into the cavity of the abdomen and is ^{certainly} apt to produce inflammation and speedily followed by death

Extravasation of the Pancreatic juice will generally produce the same effect —

Wounds of the Kidneys & Bladder are sometimes attended with effusions of urine and when such is the case, death is most generally the consequence

Wounds penetrating the Joints

The limb must be laid in a posture favoring the approximation of the sides of the wound and apply adhesive plasters. When in the Knee the leg should be extended by means of a splint. When sutures should be necessary care should be taken not to stitch the capsular ligament. The practice of stuffing lint into the wound should be discarded as absurd. The most important measure is rest and an extended posture together with the antiphlogistic system

When in the Elbow the arm should be bent, because if ankylosis should take place it will be of more service in this posture than extended. If amputation should be thought necessary, it should be instituted before inflammation & tumefaction take place. Such wounds are more dangerous in the summer than in winter. Wounds of ~~tend~~ nerves are distinguished from those of tendons by the pain being extreme and instantaneous and a numb sensation felt in the parts supplied by the nerve.

Dec 12th

On wounds of the veins

In such cases Mr Hunter observed the veins thickened by an effusion of coagulating lymph on the internal sides of the vein. The practice of Bell of cutting down to the bone in such cases is generally unnecessary and sometimes dangerous.

It is not so well after bleeding to be too particular in wiping off the blood it being

Wounds of the veins

better to leave a drop of blood on the orifice which serves as a medium of adhesion

In cases of high inflammation of the vein at the orifice, which have baffled all antiphlogistic remedies, the application of a blister to the inflamed part has effected a complete cure.

They are serviceable also in inflammation under the aponeurosis of the Biceps flexor cubiti but when suppuration supervenes the aponeurosis should be divided to facilitate the exit of pus

In a division of a tendon of a muscle we frequently find in the course of 3 or 4 days the supervention of abscesses tendinous and sometimes tunical. Whenever such accidents occur the application of a splint from the axilla to the hand is of the first importance. The arm should be kept in a semi-flex posture and will be so retained by the splint. Such accidents occur by bleeding in the arm

85

Dec 15th On Gunshot Wounds

They are not of a poisonous nature. Separated wounds may occur without contusion one part of a muscle being merely separated from another.

Gunshot wounds are unattended with hemorrhage in the commencement

Dilatation of the wound has by modern Surgery been proved unnecessary except when the ball is lodged in the trachea, cranium or some other vital part. It is found that the wound will heal with the bullet within, without giving any inconvenience.

The best application is a poultice until the dead part be separated without any stimulant applications. An anodyne of one of Dover's powders may be given. The fear of tetanus forbids the use of the lancet under many circumstances.

Balls have by dissection been found in
the cranium many years after its lodgement
never having occasioned any inconvenience

Dec 16

ON Ulcers

In the application of adhesive plasters on
extensive ulcers a sufficient aperture should
be left for the ~~secretion~~^{exit} of pus. Perfect
rest should on almost all occasions be en-
joined. If circumstances exist under which
the patient cannot be confined to bed, a
bandage should, for the purpose of giv-
ing support to the vessels, by all means
be employed. Bandages are of 3 kinds
the Laced Stocking, ~~and~~ the Roller and
lastly, adhesive plasters. If an open
space is not left between the plasters the
granulations will be absorbed. Ulcers
on oedematous limbs can never be cured
till the Oedema is removed. On applying

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the roller it should be previously soaked in cold water. Calico on account of its elasticity, and consequent capability of being accommodated to the shape of the leg, is to be preferred; and for adhesive plasters leather should never be used on account of its being too easily acted upon by the pus

Dec 18th

1st On inflamed Ulcer

The treatment is the same as ⁱⁿ other Local inflammations. The best application is a poultice, with the leg if it be the part affected, elevated so as to favour the return of the venous blood. 2nd on fungous Ulcers

When pressure by adhesive plasters does not succeed in suppressing the fungous caustic or red precipitate or burnt alum may be used with advantage

3rd On ulcers from oedematous swelling
A bandage should be applied from
the ankle to the knee so as first to remove
the oedema. It may then be treated as
a simple ulcer

4th Sloughing Ulcer
It is always attended with considerable
pain and inflammatory action. There is
no constitutional circumstance but a local
action that produces sloughing. Nitrous or
muriatic acid will frequently irritate
and remove the cause of sloughing.

The best application to put a stop to
sloughing is a blister and there is then no-
thing to do but a separation of the dead
part which will be done by the absorbents.
The absorbents may be stimulated by
the application of the vapour of vola-
tile alkali thrown on a hot brick
The ulcer should be held over the tube of a
funnel applied to the brick thereby meeting the steam.

89

Or red precipitate has been applied
with the happiest effect. When the pa-
-tient is weak he should take other
elixir and other tonics, and under such
circumstances I have derived great ad-
-vantage from the daily affusion of
small quantity of cold water in which
there was dissolved a quantity of com-
salt

5th Of indolent ulcers

The first thing will be to remove the in-
flammation by the means already en-
umerated.

Under these circumstances I recommend
Mercury.

6th Carious Ulcer

As soon as the bone is found to be loose it should be removed. Its ~~its~~ looseness may be ascertained by passing a probe. If it is not loose you may strike upon it with the probe without giving the patient any pain and without occasioning any flow of blood. But from contrary effects you may draw ^a contrary inference. In order to extract the loose piece of bone the sinus must be dilated either with a knife or if it be in the vicinity of large blood vessels by introducing a piece of sponge every day which by swelling will dilate the passage sufficiently for the introduction of the forceps. But if this cannot be done on account of the magnitude of the piece of bone it may be broken into pieces by a silversmiths wire cutters.

7 Of Ulcers from varicose veins 91

Mr Hunter recommended the tying of the venous avena at the knee to support the column of blood between the ulcer and heart. But the best remedy I have found is a roller wrapped in a spiral form from the foot to the knee.

8th Ulcers from a supposed deranged state of the system

It has been removed by touching the vermillion edge with caustic alkali to arrest its progress and afterwards applying the common dressings. It has been supposed to arise from a venereal taint but I do not believe any such a thing.

Dec 19th

On Fractures of bones

They occur most frequently in frosty weather but not from the influence of the cold on the bone, but from increased muscular contraction -

Compound fractures may be reduced to simple fractures, by the soft parts uniting by the first intention

Fractures are sometimes attended with twitchings and considerable swelling and pain. In such cases N.S. should be employed as it both relieves pain, and relaxes the muscles thereby facilitating the reduction. As a means of retaining the bones in apposition plasterboard answers very well first soaked in water. The bone should be examined within 8 days after the first dressing to see whether there be any displacement of bones which may within that period be remedied. The reduction should not be attempted during the existence of much inflammation, for

Fractures 93

During this time there is no danger of the bones uniting, and the inflammatory symptoms may be increased. A bandage should not be so tight as to impede circulation. If swelling increases the bandage should be slackened. The Antiphlogistic system should be strictly observed.

Bone unite more readily in proportion to their proximity to the heart. Sometimes bones are united merely by a ~~can~~ ^{Ligamentous} intermedium. In such cases an incision has been made through the muscles to the bone and sawing off the ends of the bones and giving an chance for union but without success. The most successful means in such cases is, to pass a seton through the arm between the fractured ends of the bone. It is necessary to keep it in from 3 to 5 or 6 months when bony union will generally take place.

Fractures
Dec 22nd

This process of the issue is an invention of
my own first put in practice in 1802 notwithstanding
standing the pretensions of the old French
Surgeon

ON UNION OF FRACTURES SIMPLEX

They sometimes unite by the first intention.
First by the effusion of blood, which soon
coagulates and becomes vascular. It
then assumes a cartilaginous and fin-
ally, an ossous hardness.

Compound fractures unite by granula-
tions. In Compound Hemorrhagia super-
from the middle of or other artery in the limb
-veve, a plug of wood may be used if possi-
-ble so as to compress the ^{office of the} artery between
the plug & bone. It has been recommended
in compound fractures in which the Posterior
Tibial artery is ruptured to amputate the limb
but I have taken up that artery when I could
not see it by passing a needle under it by
means of a pair of forceps after first cutting

down nearly to it

Fractures

95

Inflammation in compound fracture should be early attended to. B.S. and in short the whole antiphlogistic system should be adopted. A soft poultice should be applied twice a day. If it should occur in a person of a weakly constitution evacuations should be very cautiously resorted

Never make an incision into the ends of the fractured bone for the purpose of extracting speculae

Dec 23

If a blood vessel be ruptured draw it out with the tenuculum and take it up if convenient

Fractures Of fractures of the os nasi

It is sometimes pushed into the nostril impeding the passage of air. Sometimes you will meet with considerable tru-
-faction with some degree of ecchymosis
The reduction may easily be effected by
introducing a smooth ended piece of
wire and push the displaced fragment
outwards. No more dressing is necessary
under such circumstances than a piece
of adhesive plaster. But in some
instances suppuration will take place
in consequence of
in such cases I always introduce
my forceps and extract the loose piece
of bone.

Of the lower jaw bone

It is sometimes fractured from below up-
-wards, which may easily be discovered
by feeling the inequality on the external
under part of the jaw. They may be easily replac-
ed and retained by bandages. If any tether

97

Should be loosened even if ^{fractures} carotids
by no means extract them for by so do-
ing you change it from a simple to
a compound fracture. The bandages
should be applied around the head
and jaw. first vertically and then
crossing on the hined head. It may
be necessary in the first place however
to apply a strip of adhesive plaster
to prevent excoriation of the integ-
-uments by the roller

Dec 26th

Of the bones of the Spine

I never knew a recovery when the fracture
communicated with the spinal marrow
If the fracture is below the neck the patient
should be a little turned 2 or 3 times a
day to prevent mortification. Attention
should be paid to keep the bladder em-
-pty by the catheter

Fractures

Sometimes great injury is done to the spinal marrow by falls in such cases it should be treated as concussion of the brain, to which if it does not yield institute salivation by this last remedy I have seen a few recoveries

There is one very important caution to be observed in examining the fractures of the cervical vertebrae. that is not to turn him on his belly for by so doing you retard respiration and by turning on his back again you find him dead

On Fractures of the Sternum

It is a very rare occurrence. A bandage around the thorax is generally sufficient

On the Ribs

There is not often more than one at a time fractured but I have seen 5 broken at once. The patient complains of great pain. You frequently observe

a swelling opposite the fracture upon pressing which you observe a crackling indicating some degree of Emphysema. Such cases should be treated by R. S. purging &c precisely as Pleurisy or any other Pneumonic affection. A bandage should be wound around the thorax several times in order to keep the ribs as much as possible at rest. A compass of lint wet with Spt's should be put on the swelling.

On the bones of the pelvis

Fractures of this kind seldom occur but I have seen the pubis and I have seen the ilium fractured. In such cases a bandage should be put around the pelvis several times and then applied to the lower extremities in order to keep them at perfect rest for this I consider the one thing needful.

Dec 29th

On Fractures of the Scapula

The inferior angle is sometimes broken off. In such a case the parts should be brought as nearly as possible in apposition, a bandage wound once or twice around the body, then place the hand of the injured side to the axilla of the opposite side and thus retain it by a bandage around the arm and body. The Acromion is frequently fractured and may be reduced by having the arm humeri. The Coracoid process is very seldom broken.

The Clavicle is often broken. In this case the humeral portion of the clavicle is drawn forward by the action of the pectoral muscle and falls downward by the gravity of the humerus. The best method of managing them yet discovered is that recommended by Despeaux of France. It consists in first placing a wedge like cushion in the axilla with the large end upwards and thus secure it with a bandage wound 3 or 4 times around the body.

Then place the arm on ~~the~~ the cushion with
the fore arm bent at a right angle across
the thorax and then support it 1st by attaching
a strip of the bandage one end to the hand and
the other end pinned or stitched to the band-
age employed to retain the cushion in the
axilla, 2^{ndly} By a bandage around the body
embracing the arm in its flexed posture which is on
the injured side. And 3^{rdly} By another bandage
commencing at the axilla opposite that injured
passing obliquely across the sternum down under
the elbow of the flexed arm, thence upwards
behind the humerus and over the acromion
of the same side and after being brought over
the shoulder it is to be passed directly to the
other side whence it started. It is now to be
continued under the axilla of the sound side
whence it started and to be brought obliquely
across the back ~~to~~ over the shoulder of the
injured side thence passing directly down to
the flexed elbow going under it as before
passing up behind and over the same shoulder
thence directly to the axilla as before and so

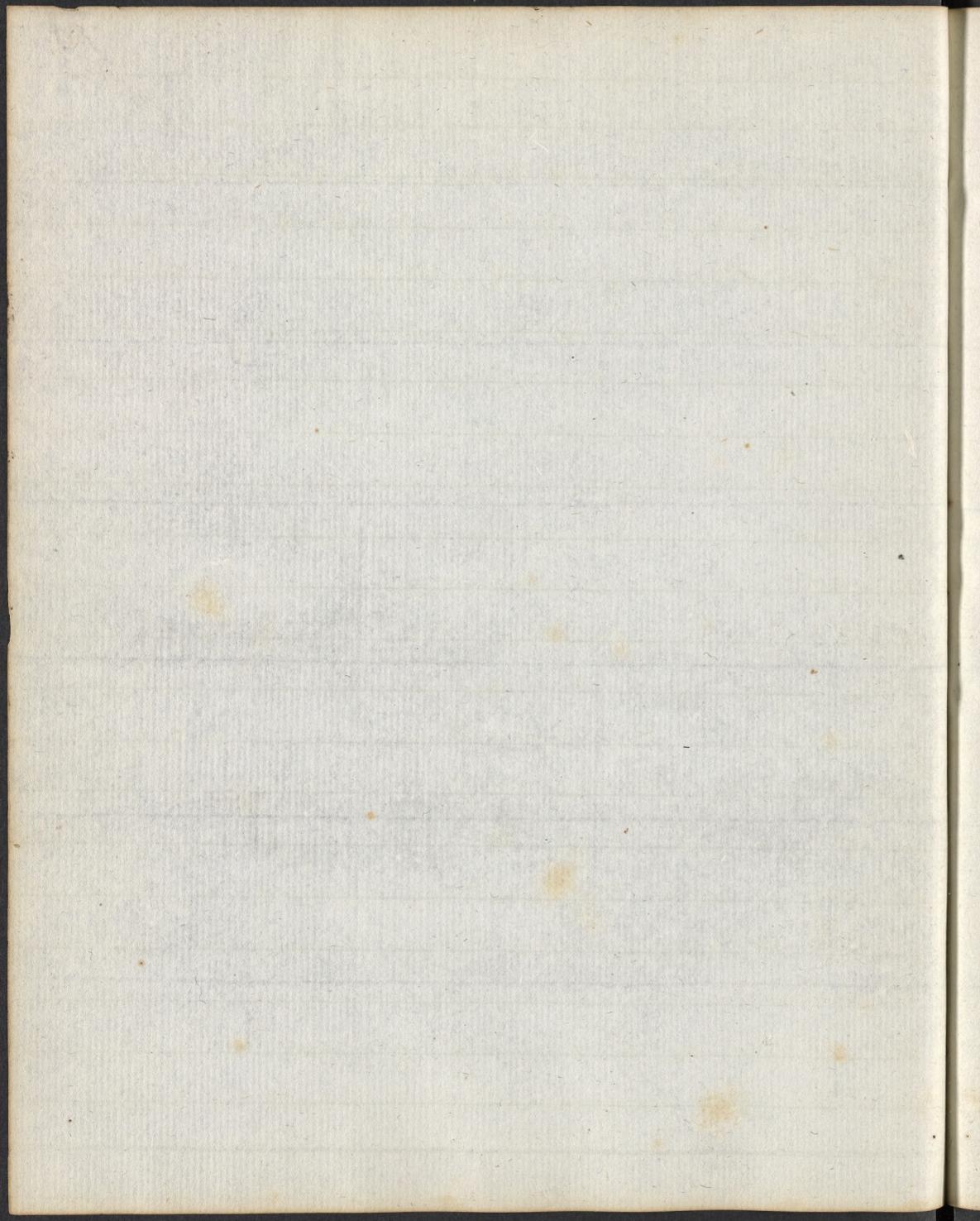
Fractures

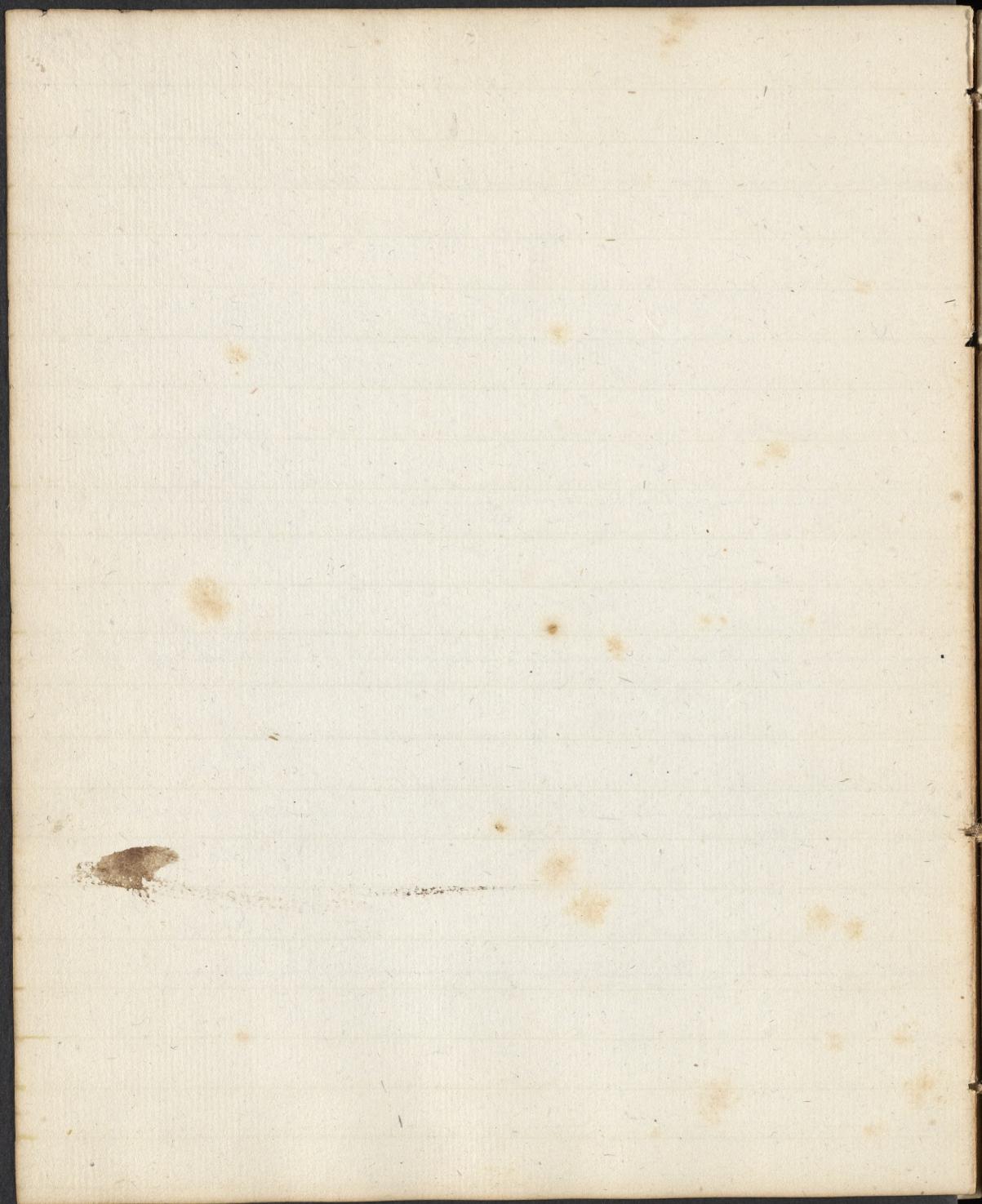
on to be wound 4 or 5 times. Desbeau very
properly thinks that the cushion antagonizes
the tendency of the pectoral Muscle to draw
the humeral portion of the clavicle upwards
by which means the ends of the bone are kept
in apposition. And by passing the bandage
under the elbow the bone is prevented from
falling downwards. ~~This~~ In passing the
bandage we should feel the pulse in order
to perceive whether the pulse beat otherwise we
might wind it so tight as to impede the circu-
lation which ought to be carefully guarded
against. I think this method preferable
to applying the bandage in form of the figure
8 as recommended by some. Yet I am not
disposed to think either of them perfect.
The clavicle is sometimes broken near the acra-
-on when it requires considerable nicety to dis-
= cover it. Because in such cases you are scarcely
sensible of any crepitus. At all events it
is best to dress it as though it was actually
and evidently fractured, for in the course

if your patient has been using his ~~arm~~ ^{Fractures} 103
of 3 or 4 days, you may be much mortified
at being told by him that it has inflamed
swollen and gives him pain. Now you may
justly infer, & the patient will do the same
that the bone is fractured but you did not
know it

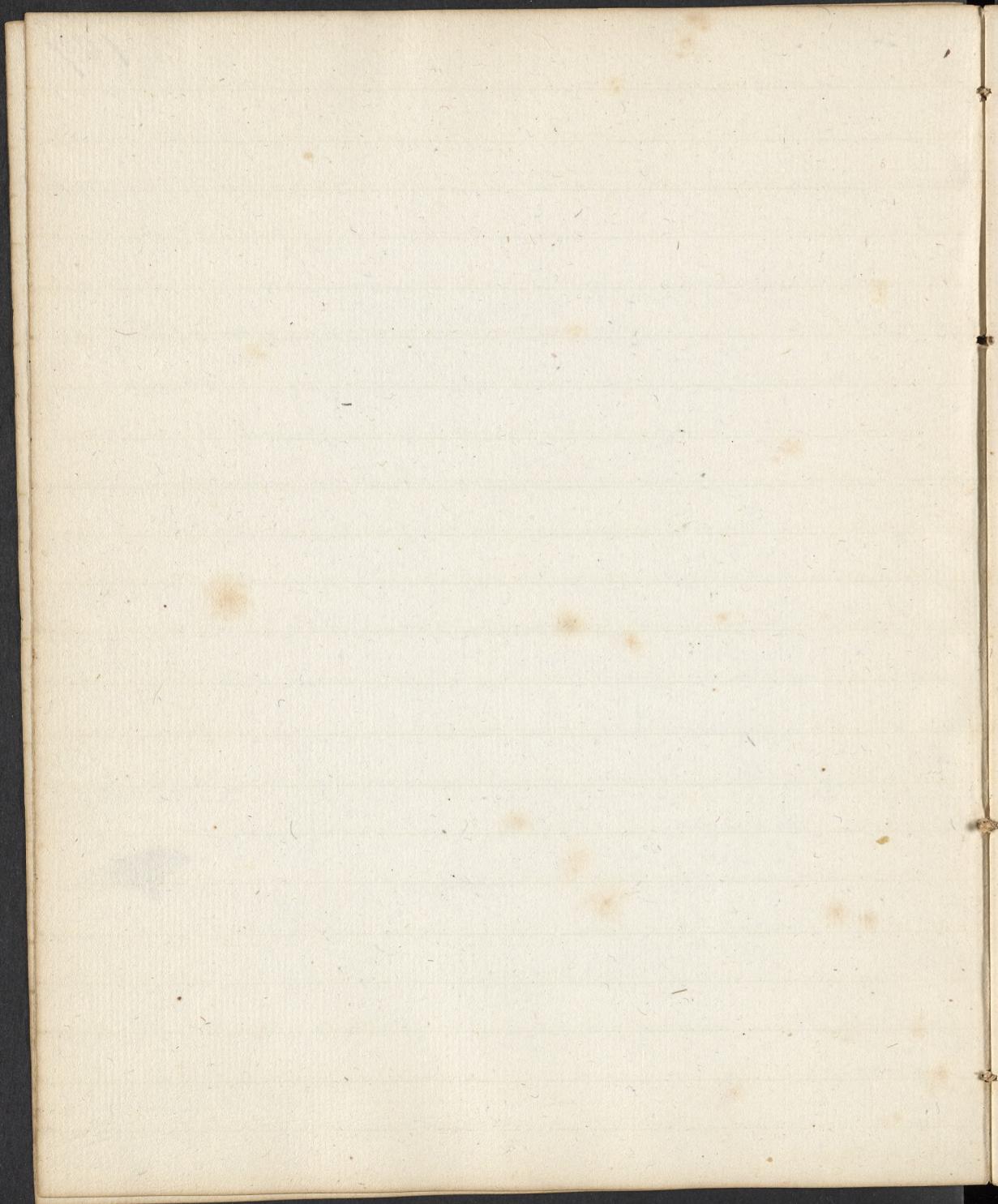
11
Hamilton had the best men in the world
and deserved to be in command of the army
and not a man in the world had
the right to command him. I do not
see any good in the proposed plan
and do not believe it can
be carried out.

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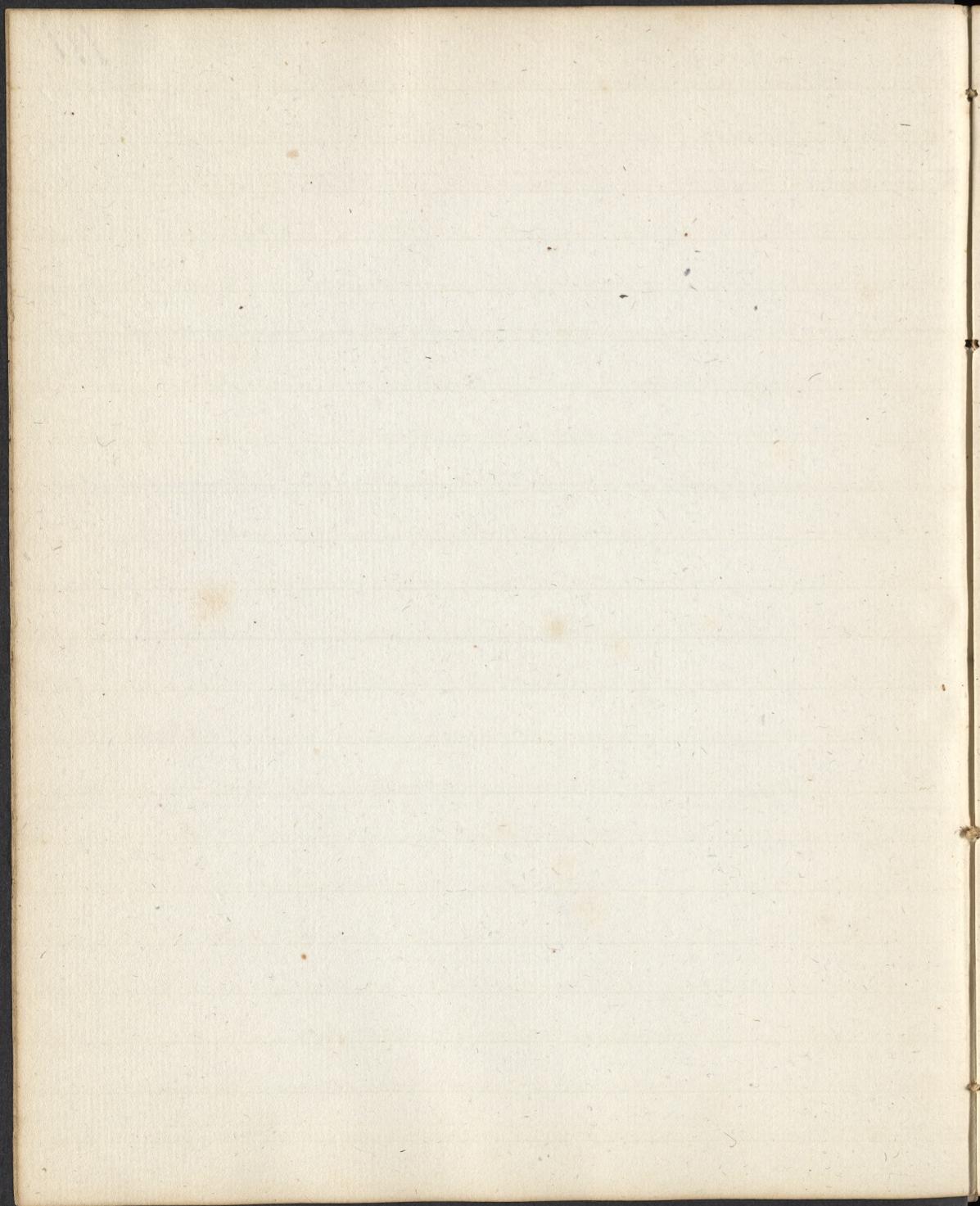


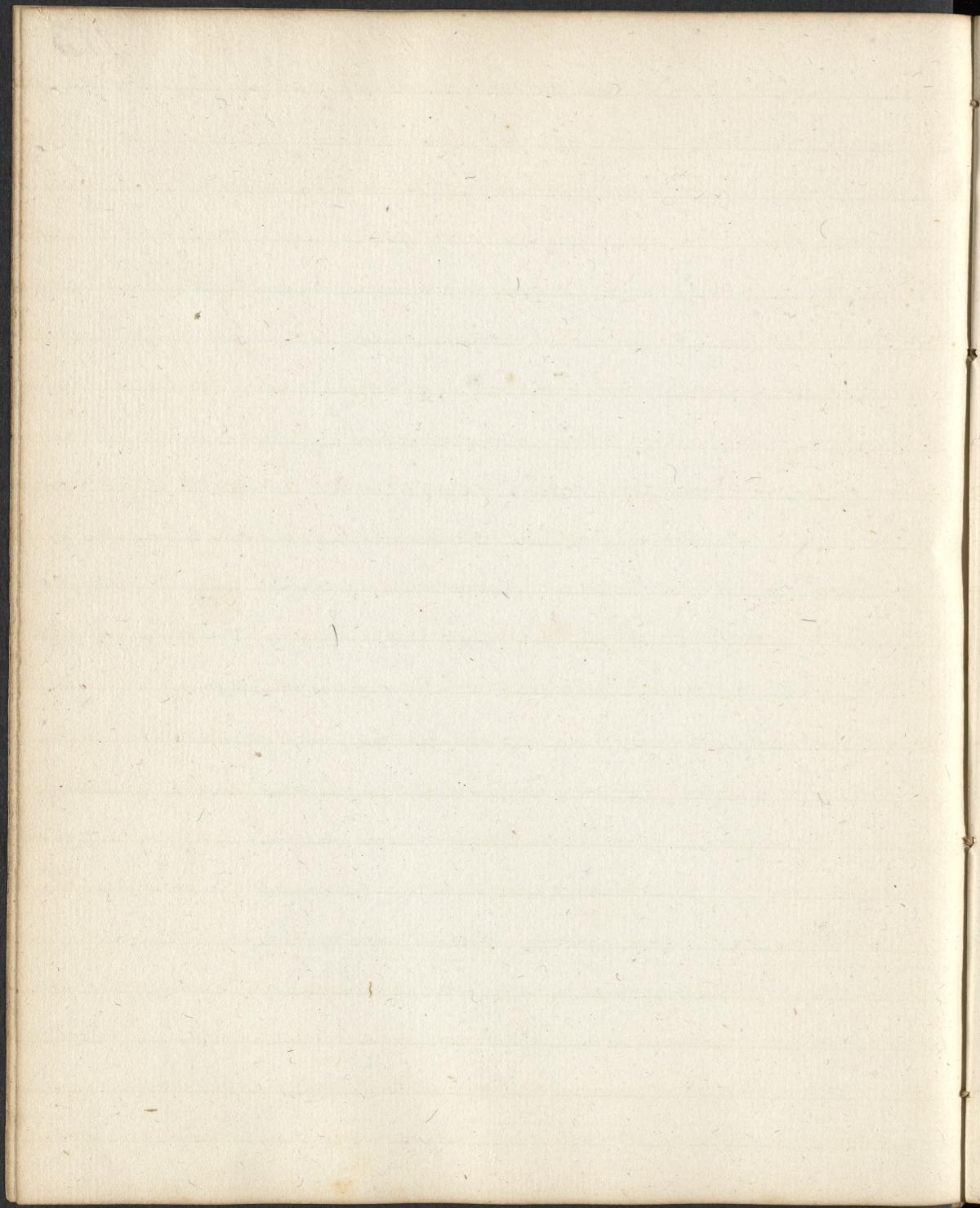


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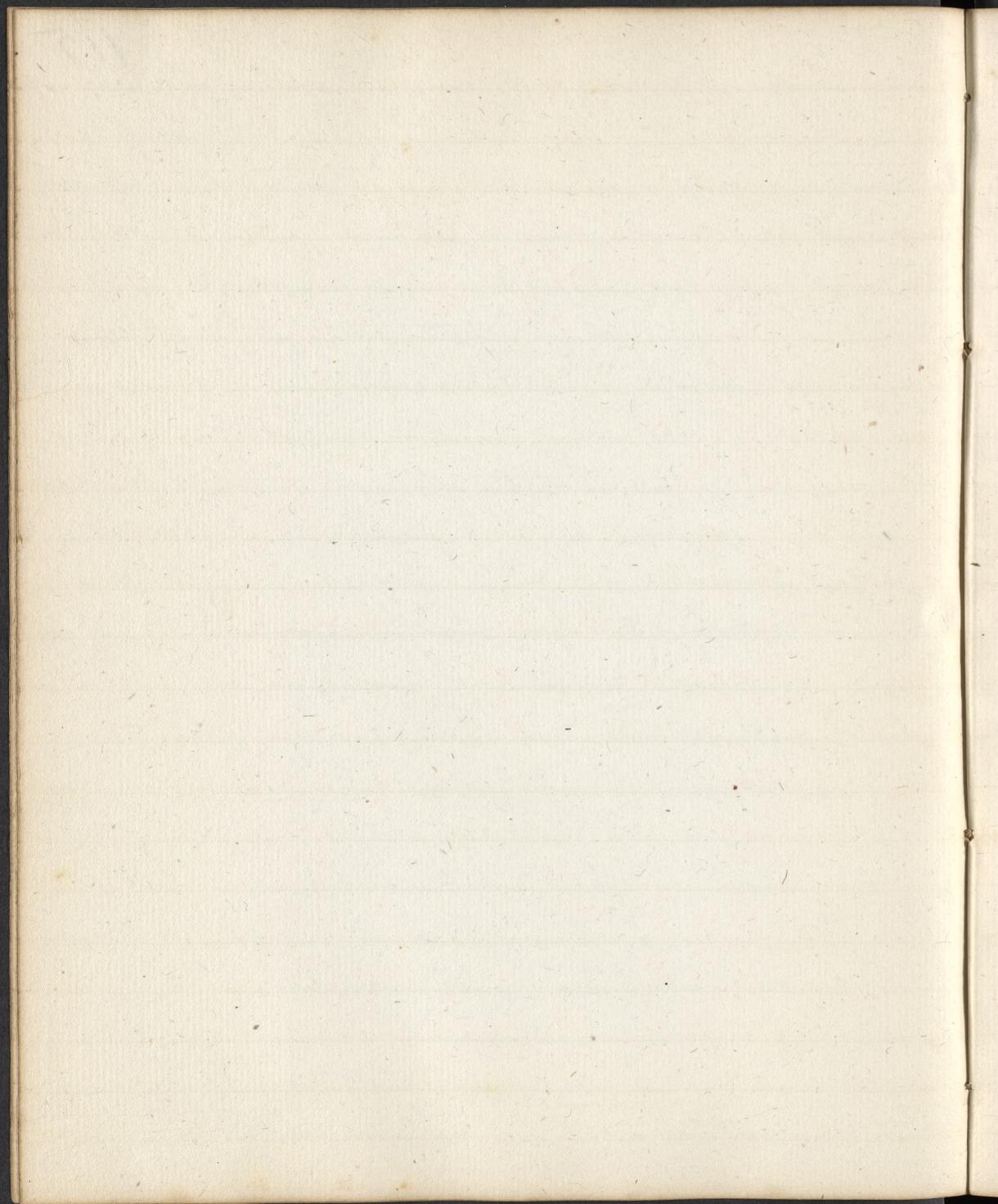


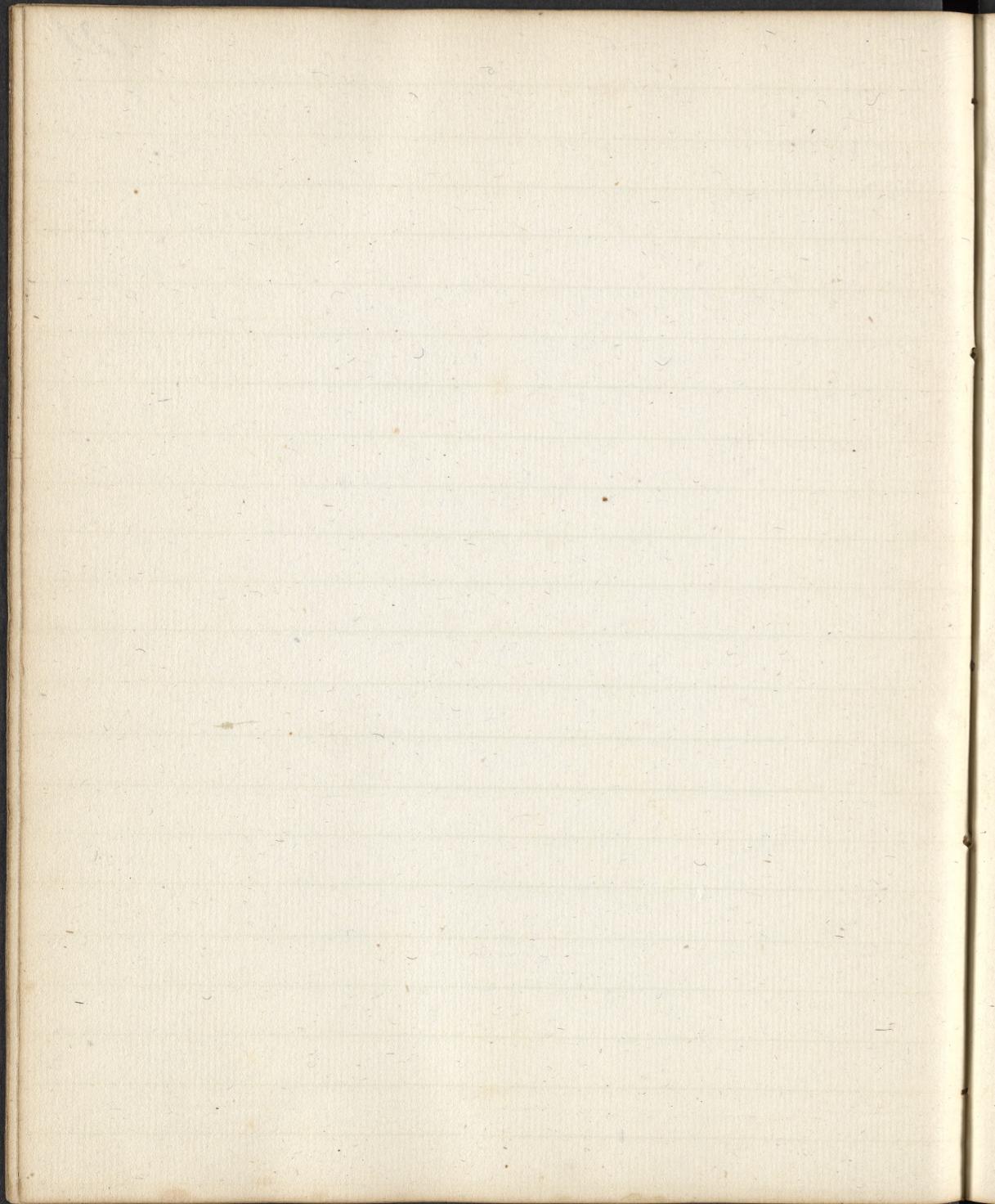
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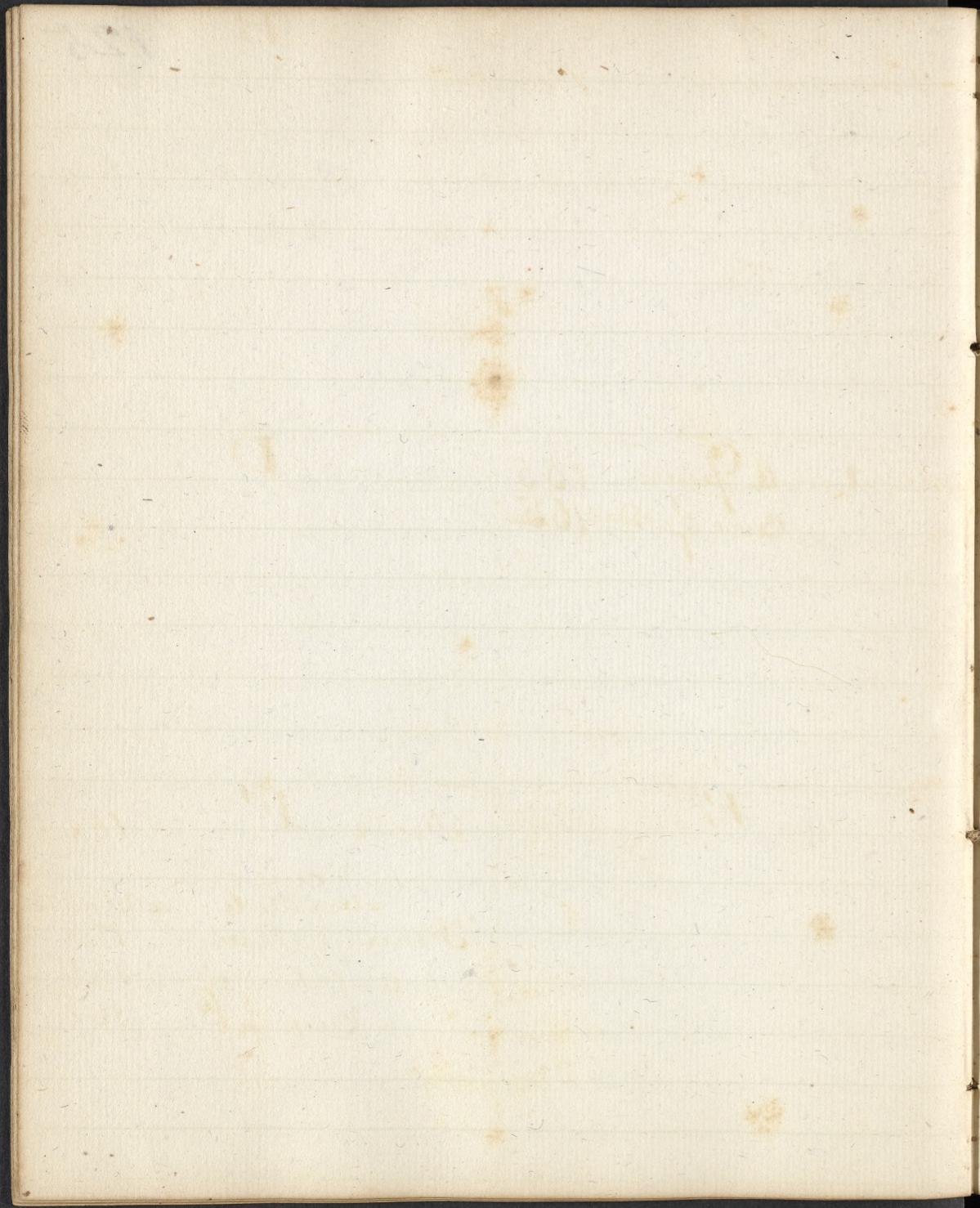
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Dr Chapman Nov 27th 1817

131

On the action of the heart

Willis was of opinion that the cerebrum supplied the voluntary & the cerebellum the involuntary Muscles. though this is an anatomical error as they are indiscriminately derived from both. ^{abstain from the V^{er} & P^{ul}} The action of the heart does not take place as the immediate consequence of decapitation but from a deprivation of the influence of respiration

The blood is the propulsive cause of the action of the heart. ^{It was supposed} Venous blood, entering the left ventricle of the heart produces sudden death. Contractility increases in the arteries as they recede from the heart. Harvey was of opinion that the heart alone propelled the blood. But from the contractility of the heart arteries the reverse of this is supposed to be the fact. Other circumstances induce a similar belief. The blood is returned to the heart through the veins first by their contractility, 2nd by Muscular compression. The circulation may be seen in the salamander by means of a glass, their structure being so pelviced

Physiology

Nov^o 28th 1817

on Nutrition

The bones require the Muscles &
the cartilages require

The body may be considered laboratory
under the control of the vital power destined
for the compounding & decomposition of
various fluids. In secretion there may be
supposed to be a play of chem^l affinities

Dec^o 1 1817

on Pathology

It is directly opposed to Physiology as relating
to the system when diseased. The causes of
disease are divided into remote producing the
predisponent; and exciting producing the
proximate cause. The exciting cause rouses
the predisponent into action thereby inducing
the proximate cause.

Pathology

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The predisponent causes may consist in the predominating temperament. They are divided into 4 viz. The Sanguineous, the Bileous, the Phlegmatic & the Melancholic temperaments. The former fear sometimes produces catalepsy.

Anger or rage lays the foundation of many diseases and as in the case of John Hunter it produces sudden death. He was the Physician of the British Hospital when he fell under a fit of rage at some neglect in the Hospital. Joy has produced the same effect as in the story of the Roman Mother, and also in the case of the Janitor of Congress who when hearing of the surrender of Cornwallis fell dead on the spot.

Nov Dec² 1817

Increased temperature of the atmosphere a cause of disease. It acts in the first place as a stimulant to the body but leaving the body in a state of lassitude and debility. Cold is also a prolific source of disease. A change from warm to cold very frequently

Pathology

dwells the Bills of Mortality in inducing Pleurisy, Rheumatism, Catarrh &c. Humidity though in a certain degree necessary when superabundant and connected with cold is very deleterious. Though in cases of Thysis Pulmonalis Dr. ^Dr was in the habit of selecting the most humid situation that could be conveniently found for his patients. He was in the habit of sending them to the State of Delaware and Jersey with marked success

No Dec^r 4th

A country partially cleared is more unhealthy than one perfectly cleared or one not cleared at all, giving rise to putridous exhalations. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the London population perish annually and $\frac{1}{5}$ of the Country population but it is not the case with Philad^a. Peculiarities of dress are a source of disease. Coats were first used by a lady near a court in Europe to conceal pregnancy. High crowns by the Duke of York to conceal the marks of Scrofula, so prevalent in that family.

Pathology
Dec^r 5th 1817

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Disease in Europe arises in many cases from penurious living. Articles of food are not alike proper under all circumstances. Animal food may most properly be used in autumn & winter, but in spring and summer should be exchanged for, or at least accompanied with a large proportion of vegetables. The morning is the time for the most hearty meal, the other powers of digestion being then most energetic. It was said by ^{Paradise & St. John} that ~~Leda~~ is the Pegasus of poetry

Toxic and indigestive disease
Dec^r 8th

Cerura Ahome a poisonous vegetable of South America
Aetocha a poisonous tree growing on the of effusing
a milky sap the smell of which is diffused 40 or 50 miles
around giving rise to fever

of the Mineral poisons
The most powerful of which is arsenic

Aerial poisons

The inspirable gases

Dec^r 9th

Diseases may be discovered 1st by the countenance. In ~~Pneumonia~~ ^{Pneumonia} & ~~Tuberculosis~~ ^{Tuberculosis} a flush in the cheeks. The Hypoæætic countenance a sharp nose, sunken eyes &c. It is produced by various diseases and is a fatal symptom generally. A dilatation of the pupil a symptom of the compression of the brain a contraction of it a symptom of acute inflammation. Involuntary weeping an unfavorable but voluntary shedding of the tears a favourable symptom. Rigor sacerdonicus a symptom of approaching delirium. of inflammation of the Diaphragm, and of the Stomach

2^d By the tongue. In abscess in the lungs or other parts the tongue is clear of fur, is of a florid colour & exquisitely polished but in other febrile diseases connected with the alimentary canal it is coated with fur. 3^d By the teeth black gums a symptom of Typhoid action

Modes of discovering Disease

4 Hiccough is not always a dangerous symptom 5 Of expectoration of blood In early stage of the pleurisy it is no unfor-
-morable symptom. Of Excretions. In Chronic Diarrhea the excretions are watery not indicative of very great inflammation But the intestines are sometimes irritated by some poisonous substances. Black stools indicate a preternatural qt of bile in the bowels. Green stools are produc-
-ed by the action of the air. Of Urine when in excess denote a relaxation of the Kidneys or affection of the nervous system. If deficient an inflammatory state of the Kidneys

Much is to be learned in the store from the urine. When red depositions appear

Excessive discharge of urine a bad symptom
in Pneumonia and affections of the brain
But not in common nervous diseases

Dec 10th

On perspiration

When acid it is favourable. Unfavourable
when cold & clammy. Lying on the belly denotes
either delirium or pain in the bowel. Cold
wrists and hot hands is a fatal symptom
so also is cold breath. Heat in the bowels
stomach & chest are bad symptoms.

Catching at imaginary objects is a dying
symptom. Livid clutching of the nails a
bad symptom. A destruction of vision
a very unfavourable symptom. Craving
of Gross animal food in violent disease
an unfavourable

Scarlet blood without any separation of serum
& Crappamentum indicates a secondary stage
of disease, and the existence of a Phlegm. Diath.
Sick or Buffy coak indicates inflammation
though to this rule there are some exceptions

Dec 11th

On the Pulse

To Galen we are indebted for turning the attention
of Physicians to the pulse. 1 The Natural pulse is
soft slow & vigorous. Fetus 140. 1 year 120. 2y 100. 3y
90 in adult age 75 beats in a minute. In ad-
vanced age it becomes slower not being more
than 40 and in old age it is fuller and
more vigorous. In females it is more frequent
by 10 beats in a minute. It is generally more
active and full during pregnancy. It is
also influenced by temperament. It is influ-
enced by height. In a man of 6 feet it is 10 per
beats slower than in a man of common
size. It is slower in robust people

or Giants not being more than 60-

It is more active or frequent in an erect posture than a horizontal. During sleep it is more inactive than awake.

Darkness quickens it less vigorous than in light. Exercise increases its vigor more than any thing else. Diet has a considerable influence in augmenting the activity of the pulse. Temperature increases the pulse; in Lapland being not more than 40 beats in a minute. and in the torrid Zone 100. It is much more active in the refined than in the vulgar and in the civilized than in the Savage state of the mind influences the pulse. It may be increased by animating conversation or by angry emotions of the mind. It is said that the pulse becomes more frequent after dinner than in the morning. It is slower in the morning than at any other time in the day according to Bryan Roberts.

On the Pulse

Ideosyncrasies has a claim to our attention. In some people as in Judge Peters of this City, it is never less than 100 beats in a minute and in others never more than 40.

As a subject for inaugural dissertation I recommend to the students, the difference in frequency of the pulse in different times of the day.

Dec 12th

The 1st pulse of Galen and adopted by Rush is synoche full and tense with some degree of hardness. 2nd Synocheus round full & full & frequent.

The 3rd Synochula small quick to be found in Chronic Rheumatism and Pulmonas.

The 4th The Typhoid small in Typh

5th The Typhus pulse small quick & frequent to be found in Typhus fever. It is easily compressible.

On the Pulse

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The oppressed takes place early in the disease. If it is slower than the pulse of debility, the slow pulse takes place in a debilitated state of the system, is small and quick.

Never feel the pulse immediately on entering the room

Use 2 or 3 fingers in feeling the pulse

Never decide too hastily, continuing to feel it 5, 10, or 15 minutes and feel both arms while in an easy posture.

The pulse most readily misleads us in diseases of the alimentary canal and brain also in ophthalmia.

On the practice of Medicine

I shall arrange diseases according to
the ~~particular~~^{cular} system in which they occur

- 1 Circulatory system consisting of the heart & blood vessels
- 2 The digestive " of the alimentary canal
- 3 The Respiratory " of the lungs
- 4 The Absorbent " of the lacteals & absorbents
- 5 The Secretory " consisting of the glands
- 6 The sensitive (Brain & spinal marrow & nerves
- 7 The muscular (Muscular tendons & aponeurosis)
- 8 The Cutaneous " External covering of the body
- 9 The osseous " Bones & their appendages
- 10 The Generative consisting of the organs of generation of both sexes

It will be easy under these heads to comprehend all diseases! I shall adhere to the old names of diseases as they are sufficiently expressive and an alteration of their names would perplex your minds to no purpose. To change names is always more or less injurious particularly in the Sciences

Dec 13th
1st on fever

1445

More than one half of mankind perish of febrile diseases. There is every variety of pulse but is generally more than naturally frequent. ^{above} It is not always an infallible guide, being obliged to take the whole assemblage of appearances. Some intermissions or aperiodical periods last 6, 7, 8, 9 days and a month 2 months and even a year. The tertian or second ~~is~~ the easiest of cure. The quartan the next in this respect and the quotidian the most difficult. In some cases the cold stage has been wanting and in others the hot. And cases have existed in which the cold has followed the hot. In diseases of this nature Fowler's solution has succeeded when every other remedy has failed. The Marsh miasma producing fever may be wafted in the air to the distance of 8 or 10 miles. But fever may also arise from cold connected with moisture, from any thing producing debility

Cure of Fever

from anxiety of mind, or loss of diet

We may divide the Treatment in 2 parts
that which is proper during the paroxysm
and that proper during the aphyxia

In a cold stage bring on a sweat or
heat in order to which put the patient in
a warm bed, surround him with warm buckles
opium in the quantity of 2 gr and cover the
Tourniquets and best of all emetic.

In the hot stage if there be much nausea
arising from a redundancy of bile in the
stomach, give an emetic. under other circum-
stances warm beverages will be sufficient

In my practice opium has been productive
of mischief it was intended to remove, and
is admissible in no case but in doveis powders
as a diaphoretic. When much pain is present
in the head or side bleed copiously

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Cure of Fever

Dec 15th On the remed^s for Apyrexia

= ical periods of intermissions.

The peruvian Bark has a decided preference. The earlier we commence its use the more speedy will be the cure, and the only circumstance warranting a delay is the state of the bowels. Previously however to the administering of the bark, in the commencement of Intermittents, if attended with an inflammatory diathesis, V.S and almost always an emetic. Induration of the liver or spleen should never deter us from the use of the bark unless attended with an inflammatory diathesis, and in this case direct evacuants should be employed for a time the most important of which is V.S. The bark should not be given immediately preceding the expected paroxysm. Mr Dallas formerly of Madiera and late Secy of Treas was in the habit of taking 1ʒ at a dose early in the morning with success. This was the practice in Madiera

Cure of Fever

When it cannot by any combination be retained in the intestines after taking it in by the mouth, it should be given in form of enema. Preparation Recipe 33 of Bark. A small quantity of mucilage say of Gum Arabic. and a few drops of Laudanum; injecting a small quantity at a time. Bark has also been applied to the skin, in form of a bath, in form of plaisters, and in a dry state quilted in a waistcoat. Next to the bark in intermittents is Serpentaria. It is sometimes combined with bark. There is another form. Recipe P B $\frac{1}{2}$ 3. Spt ^{emphacia} Dram 20 grs of Carbonat of Soda divided in 4 doses to be taken in 24 hours. Another is Eupatorium Perfoliatum or thoroughwort is a diaphoretic and tonic. It may be given in all circumstances in the cold, hot, febrile and afebrile periods. When as a tonic a cold decoction, as a diaph. a hot infusion

Mr My friend Dr Hoffer in N York informs me that it has nearly superseded in that place both the bark & Fowlers Solution.

Next to this is the centaury of our own country, to be used either in infusion or decoction. The best diaphoretic is the Spiritus Minderini

The dogwood has also been used, also the chestnut oak as well as other oak barks have been employed with success.

The willow bark has of late been used in England as well as in this country

Tulipa ^{or cognophyllum} *ferax* has been used in inter-

-mittents

Lancisi an Italian Physician first taught that the intermittent might be located in limited parts of the body as the eyes the limbs &c

CURE OF FEVER
6 Dec¹⁶

Angustura cortex known within these last 25 or 30 years in cases of intermittent has been much extolled 2 drachm may be taken at a time to be repeated as P. Bark is

Hino was first used by Dr. John Fothergill of London in intermittent fevers which were unmanageable by the P. bark, fowlers solution &c and with success. But used alone it has not been so successfull in this city
Take Gum Hino 2/3 Gentian 3 1/2 opium grs III
M. to be divided into 12 powders and one to be given every two or three hours

Charcoal about 5 or 6 years ago was used in intermitent by Dr. Caldwell of Sicily It is ^{intermitent} connected with ^{any} dysentery. The dose should be a teaspooon full 3 hants during the Apyrexia of intermitents. Sulphur mixed with ardent spts or even with water will do

Cure of Fever 151

has been found more useful in anomalous intermittents and all diseases of periodical occurrence than anything I have ever tried or used. It is good in sick headache. The dose should be 3 or 4 grs every 3 or 4 hours so as not to affect the bowels.

Dr. Haunter Monroe recommends in intermittent blue vitriol Take he says 4 grs blue vitriol or Sulphur Cupri 32 grs P. Bark make them into 16 powders to be taking every two hours

Com. Album By Dr. Lynne was found next in efficacy to the Peruvian bark. The dose is from 5 to 10 grains. Sack. Saturni, has been highly extolled by Dr. Barton in intermittent. It was said to be extensively used in the late war on the Canadian frontier with the greatest success but I have never found it so

Cure of Fever

Arsenic in all weak states of the system approaching to Typhus, notwithstanding so highly extolled will generally be found to fail. If it does not produce good effects in 6 or 8 days it may be discontinued. Spider Web is highly recommended by Dr. Jackson of the army in intermittents to be given in pills of 3 or 4 grs ^{with some mucilage} to a dose, made Animal Jelly or Glaten is highly recommended, in intermittents. Some have employed the Ghee and others particularly Dr. Griffitts of this city have used ^{with} marked success the Calve's foot Jelly. Dr. Griffitts used this in the case of his own daughter when all other remedies failed

6 Dec 17th

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When all the enumerated remedies fail Mercury, which has been called a ~~revolutionary~~ ^{medicinal} medicine must be resorted to. And blisters under such circumstances have been used. And when bath fail a Journey should be recommended. The intermittent frequently removes other obstinate diseases, and has been induced for that purpose. Particularly for Phthisis Pulmonalis, for Mania and other diseases

Of Remittents

They arise from the same causes with the intermittents. It is attended with great pain in the head & back with inflammatory action requiring copious ~~W~~ followed by an emetic of tartarised antimony. If the symptoms are not very considerably abated after the operation of the Emetic a mercurial purge should be given. After this milder purges may be occasionally resorted to such as Epsom Salts or Cheltenham Salts 13 of this salt will operate whereas the Glazengowes 13

Cure of Remittents

Diaphoretic should be given then and if the disease still remains mercurial purges must again be resorted to for the purpose of removing any cause that may be remaining in the alimentary canals

If there appears to be a great determination to the head topical bleeding by leeches and if delirium should still exist the hair should be shaved ^{off the head} and after waiting ~~for~~ ^{8 or 9 hours} ~~15 min.~~ using at the same ^{time} fomentations the symptoms do not abate apply a blister. Sinapisms or blisters to the extremities also are very good

When much irritability exists in the stomach lime water or lime ^{water} and milk is very good The tincture of cloves are very proper An infusion of Cloves ^{in a small quantity} rubbed over the stomach has a tendency to allay its irritability But above all opium in a pile kept 2 or 3 weeks is the best. And what is very fashionable in this city is a

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Suppository of opium which can be taken out at pleasure
The bark should not be used where there
is febrile action unless there is an evident
tendency to the typhus that we have a
prospect of arresting

6 Dec 18th
of Continued fevers

It is without intermission but with some remission
and exacerbation in the day. Exacerbation in
the morning and remission in the evening.

Synocha in my opinion has no existence. Continued,
remittent, and intermittent, are the same
disease in different types, arising from
the same cause. The ~~solution of~~ critical
days of Hippocrates are not observed by
fevers of this country as they may have
done in greece. Our fevers are generally
attended with inflammatory distension
requiring N.S. and should not be feared
when the pulse is full and hard with a slight
=mination to the head

Cure of Continued Fevers

Emetics are the next in efficacy although they were once entirely supplanted by cathartics as being most easily taken.

After an emetic a cathartic may be given composed of calomel and some of the cathartics as Gamboge, or gallops. Some Practitioners have advised the combination of an emetic with a cathartic thus producing an artificial Cholera Morbus or as the sailors call it fore & aft. Cathartics if the delay is admissible should not be taken until there is some remission of the fever.

As a laxative I am partial to the following formula

Take of Ch. Solt 1 3

E Tinct 1 gr }
Lem juice 1 3 } a table spoonfull every
Water 3 3 } 3 hours

as injection, Take 1 pint of water

1 Table spoonfull of com Solt

1 Dr of Molasses Or if

a more stimulant enema is required the Terebinthinate one is very proper

When diaphoresis is desired and difficult to be procured the vapour bath or water bath should be used. To allay irritability of the stomach. Sutzer water in small quantities, lime water, lime water and milk and I have seen a spoonful of new milk answer when other remedies have failed

Cure of Continued fevers

Diaphoretics are the most popular medicine of any resorted to. They should be preceded by V.S. Diaphoresis should first be brought on by lenient means. Antimonials are the first. Pulvis Jacobi or James Powder are very good. The Golden Sulphur or Sulphuret of antimony has been very justly extolled. As a febrifuge it has a peculiar action incompatible with manna

Saline nocturna

Sharp vinegar or Lem. juice ~~2~~ 2 ounces

Salts of tartar 2 1/2 drs and Sotene
white sugar 2 1/2 & water 2 1/2. A table spoonful every 2 hours
a table spoonful every hour or two at a
dose

Next to this are preparations of Specac-
ium exciting perspiration but the Antimo-
nials independent of its diaphoretic effects
is a peculiar febrifuge. Refrigerants are sometimes
used
Nitrous { Take Nitre 13
Powder Calomel 16 gr
Tartar E 1 gr

Divided into
16 powders to be given one every 2 or 3
hours, but in some cases the calomel
must be rejected to avoid salivation

Cure of Continued Fever 159

The bilious inflammatory fever is the most common form of continued fever in the United States

Sweating may be beneficial or otherwise as it is under the control of a proper discrimination and therefore should under some circumstances be carefully limited in extent and always preceded by other evacuants

The reason why the critical days of fever were more observable in Greece than in our country is the softness & equalability of their climate and our greater deviation from the course of nature

Dec 19th

Vesicatory applications in a low stage of the fever are of the greatest importance Fordyce however was opposed to them under any circumstances. They should never be used during high arterial action Mercury extinced to a slight salivation is

Cure of Continued Fever
highly useful. When the bowels will not
admit of its being taken at the mouth it
may be used in shape of fictions
During great thirst we may occasionally
allow water of a moderate temperature
and ^{a small} quantity, say a table spoonfull at
a time, because it will thus quench thirst
most readily. It may also be acidulated with
Lemon juice. Warm tea may also be given. To ast
water or whatever is innocent and seems to quench
thirst best

Where there is a great appetite it must by
no means be indulged to an unlimited
extent. In convalescence the difficulty
is greater than during sickness. The patient
should be moved into another room when
there are no pile boxes. His food may first
be. Sago, tapioca, rice. 2nd an egg or
a few oysters in small quantities at a
time. His drink may first be water. 2ndly
water & porter as preferable to ardent spirits.
Be not ready to permit your patient to
take exercise particularly out of doors

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Cure of Continued Fever
owing to his extreme excitability. Guard
against the least fatigue. Generally nothing
will be required ~~than~~ but a proper reg-
imen, but sometimes Tonics may be re-
quired to restore his strength. Barks-
Elixir of vitriol and all the vegetable
bitters. quassia. gentian and other bitter infusions
may be use. I have found the black drop to
have a very composing beneficial effect

Black drop has 3 times the strength of
laudnum. It is a solution of opium in some
acids. It has an anadyne effect

The camphorated Julep has been success-
fully used. In such cases care should be
taken never to give drastic purges

In cases of constipation small doses of
Rhubarb is very good as it is a tonic
and does not operate much on the bowels

The Bilious inflammatory fever-
It may run into ^a Typhus or run into a
chronic state. this is properly called Fibriula
The chronic state I will say a few words
It is in the country ^{called} inward fever. It arises

from a congestion of some viscous
A slight course of Mercury will do
very well. And Nitric acid has proved
successfully.

Bleeding in such cases may sometimes be in-
dicated by a small hard pulse, and blis-
tering applied to the extremities have a
better effect than when applied anywhere
else

Dec 22
On Yellow Fever

See Dr Rush for particulars. It is an epidemic
of tropical climates. It proceeds in some way
from reflexes, perhaps from local filth. But
it is probable that a certain state of the
atmosphere is necessary. Whenever the temperature
is nearly in the months of June, July, & August
under 80 degrees of Fahrenheit the fever cannot
prevail, but when above it the fever has been
excited. Some other cause however is thought

of Yellow Fever 163
to exist. For in the country it never rages
nor is the contagion ever propagated in the
hospital where 300 have been died and
been dissected in a season. It always
ceases on the approach of frosty weather
In 1805 it commenced in the southern
part of the city, and gradually spreading
from Square to square till it involved
the greater part of the city. Dr Wistar
does indeed assert that it has been pro-
pagated in Germantown. Dr Hofferack
though I think in a mistake believes that it
may occur in the same person more than once.
Much diversity of opinion exists as to the
disease being contagious. Typhus I
believe to be unquestionably contagious
but not at a distance exceeding 6 ft.
Contagion is propagated by a secretory
operation in the extreme vessels. That
disease when under ordinary circumstan-
ces are not contagious, and when assume-
ing a Typhoid shape become contagious.
There is a law of universal prevalence

on yellow fever

As a proof of its being contagious, A physician
will not take it more than once which is
an uniform law of contagious diseases
As a contrary proof the fever is arrested
by frosty weather which generally aggra-
-vates contagious diseases. It is however
my conviction that it is contagious

Dec 23

On the nature of yellow fever there is great diversity of opinion. Some maintain that it is attended with very little action therefore calling it *Typhus Ictericus*. others supposing it to be a disease of high inflammatory action and according to Dr. Rush ~~Bengaline~~^B an aggravation of the bilious remitting fever. My opinion which is founded on dissection, it is seated in the Stomach producing black vomit.

Cure of Yellow Fever 165

I have seen the black vomit in pulmonary fever and when poisons are introduced into the stomach all which is peculiar to gastric inflammation. In Dr Physies descriptions he found no disease in any part of the general System but the stomach except a few instances in the brain in which the disease was very slight.

The best plan of treating it is to address the remedies to the stomach. Some have given emetics followed up by brisk cathartics. But others taking a contrary course have endeavored to allay vomiting by fomentations applied to the region of the stomach. It must however be admitted that neither plan has been successful. The Physicians of West India recommend Salivation and I believe if Salivation can be effected it will check it but it is excep-

Cure of Yellow Fever
difficulty to get it to act

Having now determined it to depend upon inflammation of the Stomach the liberal use of the lancet has become a more successfully remedy taking 40 $\frac{1}{3}$ at a bleeding. By so doing we impart strength to the pulse which was before small, and now make it more voluminous. It should be followed by brisk calomel purges from 15 to 20 grains of calomel. Diaphoretics should not be employed until the febrile action be very much reduced. Cold bath has been preferred by the ~~late~~ Indian Practitioners to diaphoretics. In some cases a blister has been applied to the whole region of the Stomach with great success as having a tendency to allay gastric uneasiness. For the same purpose 10 drops of Oleum Turbinthae have been given with signal success

When delirium supervene open a temper-
=sal artery 167

To calm irritation and dispose the patient
to sleep an injection into the rectum of
a few grains of opium has been usefull
In short if the enumerated remedies do
not succeed and we effect greater
success from other remedies we decieve
ourselves and the truth is not in us

Dec 24th

Of Pestis or plague

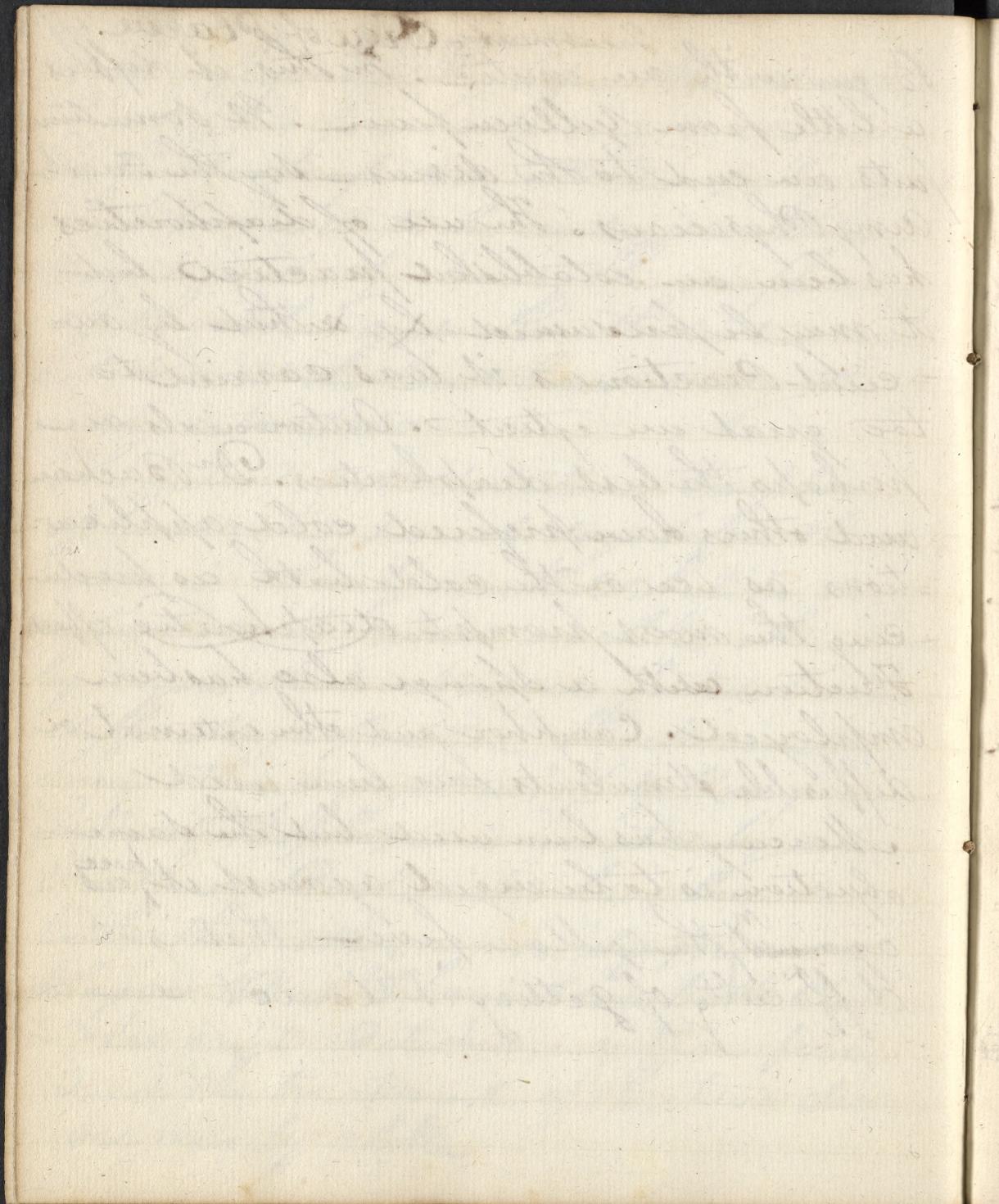
By Cullen it is placed among the exanthemata. The Medical Gent^{le} belonging to the Egyptian & French armies at the invasion of Egypt by the French. However have rectified our knowledge on that subject. It appears to be a fever of an intermit-
-tent, remittent, most frequently continued

Plague

of an inflammatory type. It is sometimes of a typhus form and very contagious. It has been imported into Europe by fomites which proves it to be contagious. It has raged violently during the overflowing of the Nile and when the water subsided and the land became dry the disease retreated.

The patient will sometimes complain of headache several days before the disease is clearly marked, but in most instances it comes on like other fevers by rigor, heat. Nausea, foated breath, difficult respiration, black vomiting & some other symptoms of yellow fever. Like it the plague is arrested by cold weather. Carbuncles have been said to be the pathognomic symptoms of plague. But I have seen both Carbuncles and Petechia in yellow fever and the treatment of the two diseases are nearly alike.

Begin with an emetic. In this it differs a little from yellow fever. It sometimes puts an end to the disease say the French Army Physicians. The use of deaphoretics has been an established practice but it may be presumed by & that by ancient Practitioners it was carried to too great an extent. Antimonials are perhaps the best deaphoretics. Dr Buchan and others have preferred cold applications as ice or the cold bath as producing the most prompt deaphoretic effects. Friction with a sponge also has been employed. Camphor and other external or diffusible Stimulants have been used. Mercury has been used but the same objection is to be urged against it, ^{heavy} as against the yellow fever that is the difficulty of getting it to act readily.



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On Typhus & Pneumonia or
Dec 26 Spotted Fever

In concluding upon Epidemics I have yet
to call your attention to Typhus /pneu-
=monia/ Spotted fever. It first appeared in Philad^a in
the year 1813 without any premonitory symp-
toms. It occurred near the close of the winter
and was not very mortal. In 1814 it was
attended with more serious consequences
There have been some attacks of this so vio-
=lent as to prostrate the patient on the bed
as though he had been struck with lightning.
Such cases have occurred in the
New England States. It is attended with
Peteche and vices from which it has been
called Spotted fever. The throat appears
to be the seat of the disease. Sometimes
it comes on like a slight cold pro-
-ducing a soreness of throat. There is
sometimes inflammation throughout the
3 great cavities but it is of a slight and
Erysipelatous nature

Cure of Typhus Pneumonia 173

The cause is yet enveloped in obscurity, but it seems probably dependent upon a low temperature for it is generally dissipated on the approach of Spring. But it does appear dependent on some other cause because it occurs in some instances in warm seasons. And may be supposed to depend upon a certain state of the Atmosphere. I have not found it very contagious, but it is said to have been very much so among the troops on the Canadas. However I think they mistook it for the Typhus. The best means of treating it is with diaphoretics. For this purpose Dovers powders given every 2 hours and continued 24 hours accompanied with Wry wine with fomentations and cordials.

But if there be great prostration of strength vesications on the surface may be used as a dernier resort.

Cure of Typhus Pneumonia
S. Emetics diaphoretics have been very much
extolled

in this disease

The lancet has been thought never admiss-
ible nor is it - the many symptoms seem-
ing to demand it notwithstanding. At least
as far as the effusiveness of Philad^a goes
A correspondent however from the South-
ward tells me that he has used it with
success. ~~It~~ ^{The disease} appeared in the Eastern
States about 10 years ago and has since
been moving towards the South

Dec 29th 1755
ing to its etymology
ON Gryphus or Stupor accords

It has been divided into Mition & Gravio though I think to very little practical purpose. The former comes on gradually with a sense of general weakness, is milder in its attack and more tedious in its course. The Gravio is the same disease more vehement in its attack and more rapid in its course. I believe it is on all hands agreed that in the cure an Emetic is the first thing to be resorted to. The two sorts of the disease require precisely the same treatment. It is cured by pain in the head, nausea, Salbutus tinctum &c The Causes are supposed to be marsh Measles and cold. It is contagious and may be propagated by fomites.

It does not frequently occur in this country for it requires for its generation filth, poverty &c

Cure of Typhus

After an emetic or purgative of Colomul &
Jallap, followed by antimonial diaphoretic
-ics. Dr Jackson recommends cold appli-
-cations but only when the skin is in a sus-
-ceptible condition

Dec 29th

Diaphoretics were formerly almost universally
resorted very largely, supposing them capable
of eliminating the disease by the sores. but
that practice is now in a great measure rejec-
-ted. In the treatment of fever, the deco^{to denature the heat} Spts of
Nitre may be given in a drachm at a dose
but preferable to this is the Spts Mindereri. The
Saline draught is also very good to elimi-
-nate the heat. V. S. The subject of so much
dispute I am decidedly in favour of in this dis-
-ease. It may be employed in the early stage
of it. The blood drawn presents evidence of
inflammation. It was first employed by
Sidenham. I have employed it and invariably
with success. It has been used pretty largely
with success. But it must be used with cau-
-tion

Cure of Typhus

1777

When there is a small tremulous pulse, with a wandering delirium &c. will be impo-
-per, and we must use Stimulants, because the elasticity of the body is ^{so} far lost as to prevent reaction. The best Stimulants are volatile alkali. of R. Carb. Amon. 3j
This take a table spoon full every ^{sac. alk.} 3j
Gum Arabic 3j
Camphorated Gules ^{Cham. Aqua} 3 Vi
of late a solution of Camphor in milk has been used and is a neat preparation. But a preparation which I think nearer is a solution of it in Salty water

In this disease I think blisters applied to the upper & lower extremities a very good plan, some have preferred Dinapism to blisters because they do not cause so much depletion, but I am in favour of blisters because they make a more permanent impression. Opium the utility of which has been so much contested I think may be beneficial if properly administered. I think a grain

Cure of Typhus

might be given every 2 or 3 hours
But I should prefer Wine. It is
certainly more pleasant to the patient
and is a diffusible stimulus. The Ma-
deira should be preferred and if it
cannot be obtained the Sherry may be
used. A pint may be given in the course
of the day. But when much delirium
is present I should give the preference
to Opium. as being far preferable to
Wine in removing delirium. There is an-
other case in which opium may be very
beneficial that is in case of diarrhea
In this case given either alone or in
form of cretaceous Julep Opium is our
principal dependence. But returning
to BLOOD-LETTING in Typhus fever,
when the pulse is hard and full accompa-
-nied with a throbbing in the carotid and
temporal arteries together with a suffused
redness of countenance. gently unsheathe the
lanceo and if they ask you what author-
ity you have tell them me and if that is not

Sufficient adduce Fordyce Huxham
and many more respectable physicians
who have advocated and practiced it with
signal success. Bloodletting followed up
by the evacuations already mentioned is
the course to be pursued.



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